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VOL. IV NO. 124 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Ton
24th May	Namur * ..	7090	... ...	...
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	... ...	...
30th "	Sardinia. ..	7000	... ...	...
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala .	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	... ..	..
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11600
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	... ...	...
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	... ...	...
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	... ...	...
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10600

*The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*29th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
6th June	Aratoon Apcar ..	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Suez, and Port Said.

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City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		26th June
City of Paris	A & C	9000		5th July

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,133	480	720
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Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
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NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tot[illegible]maru..	M. Fujio	3412	15th May	15th May
Mo[illegible]on[illegible]aru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	24th May	2nd June
Kir[illegible]n M[illegible] ..	T. Sasaki	4801	24th May	16th June
Ra[illegible]go[illegible] Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ..	5311	K Tashiro	28th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Auchiki	31st May	13th June
Indo Maru				26th May

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tutjcorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

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BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Mengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpar (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau (North China)
Delhi	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Saigon	Peking
Puket	Haiphong	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.	Manila	Kobe
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Cebu	
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 23.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkg
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ELLISSION & Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. Active and faithful domestic servants can be had at moderate rates in short notice. 4120

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Apollo Pier. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED a PARTNER or AGENT to invest Rs. 1,000 for a profitable business. Business can be carried out even by one employed in any office. Apply Box No. XXX, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4180

WANTED a GRADUATE with Mathematics as voluntary subject for Grasia College, Gondal. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 80 on approved service. Apply with testimonials to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Gondal. 4174

WANTED patients suffering from SKIN DISEASES of any kind without distinction, acute or chronic. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply Box No. "Y Y Y," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4181

WANTED—Two LEDGER-CLERKS knowing Gujrati and English. A TYPIST knowing Gujrati and Mathamatics. A GRADUATE who has a good experience of letter writing, to work as a personal assistant. Those who can write big English and Gujrati letters need only apply in own hand-writing stating previous experience and salary earned to Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4189

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MASTER NON-GRADUATE on a salary of Rs. 20 rising to Rs 30 and ONE GRADUATE with second language Sanskrit or Persian on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 but preference will be given to a Science-knowing Graduate.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of this month.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Viramgam, May 1916. 4145

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—Required a EUROPEAN INSPECTOR for the Traffic Department of the Bombay Port Trust.

Pay Rs. 100 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 125. Ex-Military man required, no others need apply. Age 25 to 35 years. Previous clerical experience, or good school certificates necessary. Apply by letter only, stating age, and forwarding copies of testimonials to the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Prince's Dock. 4183

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn DISPENSING and PHARMACY. To qualify themselves for the post of well-qualified compounders, Assistants to Medical Practitioners, Chemists etc.

The COURSE extends over a year and embodies thorough instruction in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Dispensing etc. First Aid and a knowledge of Dressing and Surgical Instruments is also included in the course.

THE NEXT TERM.—Commences early in in June. The School offers a splendid opportunity to young men interested in Chemists or Druggists business.

For terms of admission etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL,
The BOMBAY SCHOOL of CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY,
Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. 4165

WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—private Motor Car Ford, nearly new, from 1st June 1916. On monthly contract rates. Please apply Box No. 872 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4185

WANTED.—A B. A. with Science, B. Sc. or B. Sc. fail to teach Science in the MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, Phattan. Salary Rs. 50 according to merit. Apply with testimonials.

L. K. SHANSALLAIN,
State Karbhari,
4186 Phaltan.

WANTED—a LADY GRADUATE, preferably one trained as a teacher for the post of the Lady Principal of a Girls' High School at Allahabad.

A lady who has passed the Intermediate or first arts examination of an Indian University with mathematics as one of the subjects.

A lady having a competent knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi to teach up to the Matriculation standard.

A lady having a competent knowledge of Persian and Urdu to teach up to the Matriculation standard.

Apply early stating qualifications, terms and references to

The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Association for the Higher Education of Indian Women in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.
4140

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—P. O. P. ILFORD'S Rs. 16 per quire. Apply S. Hormusji, Photograher, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4188

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—HUMBUR MOTOR CYCLE Magneto Ignition with lamp, pump, horn, tools, for Rs. 250. Apply A. Punja Operator, Imperial Cinema, Charni Road. 4187

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

COAL ASHES FOR SALE ON CONTRACT—Daily quantity 25 to 30 carts: for particulars apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS COMPANY'S Power Station, Kussara Basin, Mazagon. 4166

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 4 Gent's Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, Leather quarter lined, toe capped medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in all sizes from 6 to 10. Reliable and a marvel of cheapness. Price Rs. 4-14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—616 pairs R44, Gent's Tan Pobble Grain Tie Shoes, bark soles, screwed, Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 only. Sale price Rs 2-8 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER, CO.,
Pallavaram, Madras.
612—2

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions, office Premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 4184

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advise and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay. 9774

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Haji Kermally Mahomed Jetha has from this day taken his son Mr. Goolamally Haji Kermaly Mahomed Jetha as a partner in his business which he has been carrying on in Bombay in his own name of Haji Kermally Mahomed Jetha.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1916.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Attorneys for Haji Kermally Mahomed Jetha.
4190

S. S. "MOYORI MARU", having arrived on the 24th instant, from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (B. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF A BROKEN MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m., (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public auction in the stable of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Sulleman near the French Bridge by order of Seth Tehikram Girdharidas and on account and at the rick of the defaulting purchaser Ignatius De Costa.

1 Broken Motor Car.

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE, BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS MOULMIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhagwandas Bagla.

About 150 tons Moulmin First Class selected teak squares.

Ex. The latest steamer from Moulmin viz. Avimoor.

MEHTA & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS, SEWING MACHINE, RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, BICYCLE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Jubilee Building in Sankli Street, near the Byculla Brigade, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished Englishmade furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining tablo, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, Singer's sewing machine, hall lamps hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frame, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, free-wheel bicycle, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Clarke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1916.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, two iron safes, persian carpets, and gold and silver watches. Jewellery of brilliants, diamonds, pearls, emerald, ruby etc.

Messrs. K A. READYMONEY and Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction rooms opp, Bank of Bombay teakwood furniture such as single and double door almirahs, dressing tables washing table dressing chest of drawers, writing table, office chairs, tile teapoys, leather sofas and easychair, persian carpets, bookstand, two iron safes and jewellery such as:—Brillaints and diamond rings, pearl bangles, raifuls, earring, gold and silver watches etc., property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY, and CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 25th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

Five-Part Universal Drama.

"THE FRAME-UP"

An American Mayor who is an honest man, resists the snares and temptations of a group of financial swindlers who try to force through a crooked law. Even the woman who marries him to help the villains falls in love with him and takes his side. This is a film crammed with exciting incidents.

"A PEACH AND A PAIR."

Two friends fall in love with the same girl and become desperate rivals. Both propose. The "peach" says she will write her answer when she goes home. She invites them to race to her house, when after very funny incidents, they arrive there, they learn that she has just been married.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Kirloskar Sangit Company

WILL STAGE
IN THE
RIPON THEATRE
At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 27th May, 1916.
The new Sangit drama
By Mr. Kolhatkar
SUNDOPSUND
and
At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 28th May, 1916
The very popular Urdu Sangit Drama
TAJEWAPHA

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
18, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS

DINSHAW & Co.,

General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway.

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE INDIA CAN DO

Learn to do

BIGGER—BETTER—BUSINESS.

Let me Show you How.

R. V. KAIKINI, Sales Scout,
Hamilton Road, Delhi.

AMUSEMENTS

6-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45p.m.

NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!!

BRET HAYDEN

WHISTLER AND STORY-TELLER.

Extraordinary Success of America's Fastest Novelty Act.

ROBERT DEMONT TRIO

Presenting their great acrobatic sketch Hotel Turn Over.

A Feast of Harmony and Artistic Stage Setting.

RODGER and TEMPLE

In a Patriotic Vocal Scena "The Sea Rules All."

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

In Skits, Imitations and Impressions 'REVUE MAD'

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight excess in east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately cloud. ed. Humidity has increased and is now in defect only at a few stations. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.80in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the Arabian Sea appear to have moved out into the sea and to have little influence on the weather on the west coast of the Peninsula, where rainfall has now been insignificant. A few showers generally associated with thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Some showers are likely in Malabar. A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Mysore and possibly in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: January-November to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	99.8	80.8	69	..	7.31	—3.64
Do. (23rd)	95.9	80.2	66	..	5.44	1.37
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.4	75.0	46	..	1.56	—0.22
Rawalpindi	100.8	70.6	17	..	10.86	—1.30
Lahore	107.8	69.3	25	..	1.12	—3.14
Hissar	108.7	74.2	16	..	2.27	..
Amibala	112.7	77.1	12	..	1.51	—4.79
Delhi	110.0	82.6	24	..	1.17	1.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.0	79.4	26	..	0.73	—1.46
Mainpuri	115.2	77.6	19	..	1.02	—1.75
Jhansi	115.3	84.8	4	..	0.68	—1.53
Cawnpore	112.6	78.9	17	..	0.78	—1.54
Allahabad	114.4	82.9	22	..	1.62	—1.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.1	74.8	48	..	0.61	—0.78
Karachi	90.8	76.0	65	..	0.20	—1.43
Ajmer	105.8	76.2	18	..	0.44	—1.45
Jaipore	111.0	80.8	10	..	0.33	—1.68
Kotah	114.2	84.6	9	..	0.03	—1.58
Mount Abu	97.2	82.8	9	..	0	—1.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Dhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	94.8	80.7	87	..	0.19	—0.50
Veraval	94.6	81.7	87	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	113.0	79.8	44	..	0	—0.67
Bhavnagar Para	112.8	81.8	67	..	0.13	—0.66
Surat	100.1	82.5	74	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	115.9	82.4	58	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	129.0	79.0	30	..	0	—0.66
Neemuch	112.9	80.2	40	..	0.26	—0.87
Indore	114.0	84.3	48	..	1.21	0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.9	84.9	25	..	1.00	—2.03
Saugor	113.3	87.2	27	..	1.27	—1.60
Roshangabad	115.1	87.4	15	..	1.49	—0.64
Khandwa	116.8	87.0	24	..	0.82	—0.61
Akola	112.0	88.8	30	..	2.09	—0.26
Amroati	112.3	88.1	37	..	1.02	—1.49
Nagpur	111.1	78.9	62	0.80	2.55	—0.82
Chanda	108.8	81.0	53	..	1.45	—2.34
Raipur	109.7	84.1	40	..	1.37	—2.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	83.8	80	..	0.18	—0.59
Ratnagiri	89.5	80.6	68	..	0.05	1.12
Mormugao	94.1	81.1	73	..	?	?
Karwar	88.6	79.1	88	0.02	1.96	—1.01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	114.2	81.1	30	0.03	0.46	—0.92
Ahmednagar	115.3	77.8	48	0.03	3.74	1.81
Poona	105.2	75.7	71	..	1.18	—0.98
Sholapur	106.8	80.3	54	..	?	?
Bijapur	101.6	77.6	53	..	0.89	—1.89
Belgaum	93.5	69.6	77	0.03	3.29	—2.09
Ahmedabad	98.7	77.0	31	0.01	2.61	0.61
Nizamabad (Indur)	106.9	85.7	46	..	1.83	—1.14
Hyderabad	100.8	79.7	46	..	3.77	0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	8.1	71	..	10.21	2.69
Calicut	87.2	76.5	80	..	18.76	2.99
Cochin	82.9	78.5	83	..	21.04	2.63
Colombo	85.6	76.2	92	0.37	71.13	24.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.2	84.1	74	..	20.84	12.43
Bellary	101.5	76.7	64	0.05	9.98	5.23
Cuddapah	105.0	86.6	52	..	9.74	3.23
Madras	94.8	83.5	71	..	21.29	—0.58
Bangalore	88.8	68.2	80	0.48	10.14	1.32
Coimbatore	90.9	74.5	84	0.19	9.41	0.12
Trichinopoly	96.2	70.3	71	..	13.26	—0.52
Negapatam	94.8	79.6	76	..	24.82	—7.12

The total number of births in Delhi for the week ending Saturday, May 20th, was 168, of which 82 were males and 86 females, thus giving an average of 38.75. The total number of deaths during the same time is reported as 255, at an average of 59.27 per 1,000. There was one fatal case of plague and one of small-pox.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th May 1916, was 29.385 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	24	m 4 28	23 1	24	m 10 17	18 4
		3 4a	26 11		11 50a	18 5
Thur.	25	m 5 46	24 11	25	m 11 40	19 4
		6 6a	26 3			
Fri.	26	m 7 11	25 10	26	m 0 56	17 11
		7 8a	25 10		1 7a	19 11
Sat.	27	m 8 25	25 10	27	m 1 49	17 4
		8 8a	25 7		2 15a	20 1
Sun.	28	m 9 24	26 7	28	m 2 33	16 10
		8 50a	25 6		3 13a	20 2
Mon.	29	m 10 13	27 2	29	m 3 13	16 5
		9 43a	25 5		4 3a	20 1
Tues.	30	m 10 34	27 8	30	m 3 51	16 1
		10 23a	26 5		4 47a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 7m.
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 30 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quarter June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.611 Inches
Temperature of Air	87.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.3 ,,
Dew Point	80.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 ,,
Minimum	83.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, WSW
Movement of Wind do do	101 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 ,,
Do. do. year	0.04 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 24th	0.00

PORTUGAL READY.

ARMY TO BE SENT TO FRANCE IF NECESSARY.

The "Petit Journal" publishes an interview with Senhor Antonio Macieira, the President of the Portuguese group of the Parliamentary International Economic Conference in Paris, and formerly Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Both before and after the declaration of war, Senhor Macieira declared, Portugal had rendered important services to the Allies. She had furnished the Allies with guns, rifles, and munitions, had exercised vigilance on their behalf, had provided shelter for their ships, and had always acted without observing the rules of neutrality because Portugal had never been, and never could be, neutral in respect of those with whom she was allied.

Senhor Macieira concluded: "We have always been determined to fulfil, without any hesitation, all the duties incumbent upon us by reason of our position and within the limits of our means. Our army is being organised, and should necessity arise, it will add its modest but gallant collaboration to the common task of destroying the military power of Germany."

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Swedish and Norwegian Governments have made proposals for several extensive military measures.

The Swedish Government has asked for forty million kroner, mainly for artillery, with a large amount for other purposes, first of all, for fortified naval bases on the west coast.

The Norwegian Government has asked for about twenty million kroner for ammunition for the army and navy, and for aeroplanes.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 23rd.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		100
" " Imports		25,000
Mid. Americans		8.64—3
Egyptian F.G.F.		11.39—7
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	12.98—6
	Oct.	13.00—
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July	12.90—5
	Oct.	12.84—7

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24.

Total Imports ..... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	8.26	
May-June	8.18	
June-July	8.13	—7
July-Aug.	8.10	
Aug.-Sept.	8.02	
Sept.-Oct.	7.90	
Oct.-Nov.	7.81	
Nov.-Dec.	7.75	
Dec.-Jan.	7.71	
Jan.-Feb.	7.69	—6
Feb.-Mar.	7.67	
Mar.-Apl.	7.66	
Apl.-May.	7.64	
May-June	7.62	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 23rd To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous price.
May	8.33	2
May-June	8.25	2
June-July	8.20	3
July-Aug.	8.17	3
Aug.-Sept.	8.09	4
Sept.-Oct.	7.96	5
Oct.-Nov.	7.87	
Nov.-Dec.	7.81	
Dec.-Jan.	7.77	
Jan.-Feb.	7.75	6
Feb.-March	7.73	
March-April	7.72	
April-May	7.70	
May-June	7.68	7

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price
July	11.29+9
November..	11.14+10
January	10.07+12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 23rd

M.G. Bengal Good ..		6.40
" " Fully Good ..		6.55
" " Fine ..		6.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good ..		6.75
" " Fine ..		7.05
" Broach, "Good" ..		8.25
" " "Fully Good" ..		8.40
" " "Fine" ..		8.55
" Scinde, Good ..		6.35
" " Fully Good ..		6.50
" " Fine ..		6.65

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 23rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	18,000
" Exorts to Great Britain ..	13,000
" to Continent ..	4,000
Futures at New York July	12.87—18
Futures at New York Oct.	12.85—22
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.94
Futures at New Orleans July	12.74—19
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.63—22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅞ unchgd.
Demand Bills ..	4.75.75—00.25
Silver Commercial Bars ..	71⅜+⅛

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 23rd.

The tone of the market is firm with a moderate inquiry for India.

The tone of yarns is strong and favourable off-take.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	34⅝ unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage buying-Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£793,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfers Deferred on Bombay	Rs. 3,00,000@¼ ⅛
Consols 2½%	£81⅛+¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	52½
Indian Stock 2½ % (Sterling Loan)	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Exch. on London at Paris Francs	28.21—.2

Unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 23rd.

3½% 1925—1928..	£88¼
4½% 1925—1945..	£95⅜+⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 23rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Inclusive. Steamer loading. May-June Sellers. 64/3+1s. 3d.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. unchgd. 64/2

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd. 65

Victorian April. Sellers unchgd. 67

New South Wales May Sellers 63/9—6d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers 68 unchgd.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June. London. Paid. 74+3d.

Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Sellers 68/3—6d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May Buyers 68+3d.

Linseed Calcutta July-August Paid 73

METALS.

English best Selected Copper Unchanged. £136

Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal £134½—3

Copper Braziers £172

Yellow Metal 17½

Hard Spelter 75

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9

Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.G.P. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £28

Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £6-11-6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Value. 2/9½—¼

Plantation First Latex Crepe June 2/9½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October. 21/3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October. 21/10½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October. 22/9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October. 23/10½

Tone—Nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, May 24.

The markets were closed owing to the Empire Day Holiday.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach		287	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	223/4	..	Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	224	214	.. May. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	217	..	.. "
M. G. Khandesh	244	231	.. "
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	271	..	.. "
M. G. Nagpore	271	..	.. "
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	255	..	.. "
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	258	..	.. July" 1916.
M. G. Bengals	228	..	.. "
M. G. Broach	280	..	.. May" "
H. G. Westerns	..	..	308 M. June'16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	315 "
M. G. Compta	..	..	327 "
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	312 "
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	262	..	.. Jan." 1917

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd May.

Cotton	11,713 Bales.
Wheat	17,213 cwts.
Linseed	18,041 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,313 "
Gingellyseed	112 "
Poppyseed	1,086 "
Groundnuts	1,292 "
Castorseed	5,015 "
Rice	4,398 "
Myrabollams	9,708 "
Cottonseed	1,037 "
Mowraseed	192 "
Gram	6,464 "
Joowar	3,522 "
Barley	5,013 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay May 23rd—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 8 0	5 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 8 0	5 9 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 8 0	5 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 11 0	6 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	6 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 6 6	7 12 6
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 1 0	7 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 6 0	4 12 0
Forward		
Wheat April-May ..	5 11 3	
Linseed May	7 11 9	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3.32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
/Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. June.
Do. 6 m.s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m.s. do.	195½
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	157½
Do. Shanghai	220
Do. Yokohama	15

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-0-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80-1-0

Unchanged.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The Bank of Madras bank rate remains unchanged.

RECORD EXPORT OF SIAM RICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 24.

Export of rice from Bangkok in 1915 was the highest on record, the quantity increased as compared with 1914—9,018 tons or by 1 per cent. to 1,126,793 tons but the value decreased by Rs. 36,75,391 or 31/2 per cent.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th May, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th May, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	21,11,800	1,53,11,200
A. D. C. Rly. ..	57,700	3,97,300
B. K. Rly ..	4,600	30,400
C. B. Rly. ..	12,500	81,700
Total ..	21,86,600	1,58,20,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th May, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	17,78,901	1,31,01,997
A. D. C. Rly. ..	58,968	3,77,167
B. K. Rly. ..	3,187	19,205
C. B. Rly. ..	5,569	33,562
Total ..	18,46,625	1,35,31,931
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+ 3,32,899	+ 22,09,203
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	— 1,268	+ 20,133
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	+ 1,413	+ 11,195
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	+ 6,631	+ 48,138

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th May, 1916 ..	12,100	91,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th May, 1915 ..	6,541	46,671
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 5,559	+ 44,529

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th May, 1916. ..	2,500	20,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th May, 1915. ..	2,403	14,929
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 97	+ 5,071

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.

COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Treacher and Co., Ltd., was held last evening at their offices on Esplanade Road, with Mr. H. B. Warden in the chair.

The meeting had been called to confirm the resolutions passed at the previous extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 10th instant. All these resolutions were confirmed at yesterday's meeting, the principal among them being that the following be added to Article 6 A:—"That the Company may reduce its capital in any manner for the time being authorised by law."

Before asking the meeting to confirm the resolutions, the Chairman said that he had to convey to them one very important information. On the 15th of this month the Board of Directors of the Company had met and decided by a majority that the Company should be wound up voluntarily and that a liquidator on a proper remuneration should be appointed to liquidate the affairs of the Company. Four out of five of the Directors were in favour of winding up, while one, Mr. P. H. Chichgar, was for allowing the Company to go on. In the Chairman's personal opinion, it would be best to wind up the Company, as it was useless to continue working. However, the final decision would be left to the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H. F. Worthington-Wilmer, Royal Scots.

Captain I. A. Ferguson, Royal Scots

Captain A. M. Macdonald, Royal Scots.

Captain C. W. Yule, Royal Scots.

Captain A. C. Jekyll, Medicals.

Lieutenant R. G. Loudon, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant J. Lamont, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant W. McBean, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieutenant J. M. Smith, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant E. F. Vardon, Dublin Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant N. D. Morris, South Lancashires.

Lieutenant S. T. Shaw, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant E. P. Jones, Rifle Brigade.

DIED.

Lieutenant A. H. Clapp, Veterinary Corps.

Lieutenant W. S. Cole, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant L. D. Collins, Royal Scots.

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable C. J. Coventry, Yeomanry.

Lieutenant C. C. Herbert, Yeomanry.

Lieutenant A. W. Strickland, Yeomanry.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. G. Ryckman, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The name of the following British officer appears in the 96th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

NOW REPORTED PRISONER, WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. G. Tranchell, (previously reported killed.), I. A.

MOTOR FATALITY IN HORNBY ROAD.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital on the body of Mr. Charles Issak Cook, aged 49, Inspector, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, who was knocked down on Tuesday by motor car No. 2817 belonging to Mr. F. A. Vakil, and died shortly afterwards.

Lalu Ramcharan who drove the car was also present. Superintendent Carty led the evidence.

POLICE CONSTABLES' EVIDENCE.

Hiramudin Umer, Police Constable No. 1444A said that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at the Floral Fountain. The deceased was on the left side of the fountain and was walking slowly in the direction of Bori Bunder. As usual many people were walking about and waiting for tram cars. A motor car came from the direction of Watson's Hotel. It was coming on the tram lines. The car suddenly turned and the right-hand mudguard knocked the deceased down striking him on the back and the deceased fell forward on his face. The car was swerved a little and brought to a stop within five paces. Lalu was driving it and inside were two Parsis. The deceased was picked up unconscious and conveyed to hospital in the same car. The car was travelling at a greater pace than the ordinary speed. Considering the traffic at the place he (witness) thought that the car was going too fast. The horn was not sounded. He did not hear it.

The witness, questioned by the jury, said that the brakes were applied when the deceased was knocked down. He (witness) was ten paces distant and was not very busy. He was looking in the direction the car was going.

Babla Pandu, Police Constable No. 927A., said that he was on duty at Church Gate Street near the post of the last witness. The deceased was walking along the road towards Bori Bunder. The motor car came from behind him and being struck on the back by the mudguard he fell forward. The car was then stopped. Witness picked up the deceased unconscious. The driver did not try to pull up before the car struck the deceased. Witness did not hear the horn blown. Neither did he examine the horn afterwards. Witness saw the whole occurrence. The car came too fast considering the traffic at the time. It went faster than the fastest tram car.

A TRAMWAY TRAFFIC OFFICER ON SPEED OF THE CAR.

Keshow Malsee, a traffic officer in the Tramway Company said that he was watching the traffic at the Floral Fountain when he saw the deceased giving instructions to some sweepers. The deceased was standing facing the west. The car driven by Lalu hit the deceased on the hip or side. The deceased fell forward on his face and the car was stopped. Witness went up to the deceased who was unconscious.

Witness had been three years in the service of the Tramway Company and had experience of traffic conditions at the Floral Fountain. At that time of the day many people assembled there to wait for tram cars and crossed the road at all angles.

Considering the conditions of traffic the car was travelling fast,—10 miles per hour.

Witness heard several horns blown but could not say if Lalu blew his. He could not also say whether Lalu tried to pull up his car.

After striking the deceased the car travelled until the rear of the car was five paces from the deceased. It was a heavy closed car. Witness considered the speed of 10 miles per hour too fast under the circumstances.

Dr. Gonsalves, Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital said that death was probably due to concussion. It was probable that the skull was fractured.

The jury by ten to one returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries to the head due to having been knocked down by a motor car at the Floral Fountain.

Ten of the jury were of opinion that the fatality was accidental while one juror opined that the speed of the car was excessive considering the conditions of traffic at the Floral Fountain at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HARBOUR FATALITY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, at the Coroner's Court, on view of the body of the Mahomedan who was one of the four persons who were drowned by the capsizing of prow No. 3012 in the Bombay Harbour on Tuesday, and whose body was recovered from under the capsized boat.

Mr. Percy Bamber, an assistant in the Burmah Oil Company, said that at 7 a.m., on Tuesday two jolly boats left the Prince's Dock to come to a barge lying in the stream. As they came alongside the barge one was tied. The towing rope of the other slipped. The boat dritted and came again towards the barge. The water ejected by the pumps of the barge went into the jolly boat. To avoid this water, the coolies in the boat, fifty-seven in number, jumped aside. The boat capsized. The barge with life buoys was sent to pick up the men. After picking them up, a muster was called when it was found that there were four short. The body of the deceased was found under the capsized boat. It was taken ashore and the matter was reported to the police. Three bodies have not been recovered, and a search is being made for them.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

ARYA BANDHOO CRICKET CLUB.

June 17th.—Amity C. C.
June 18th.—Chitrapur C. C.
June 24th.—Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
June 25th.—Alfred C. C.
July 1st.—Sir J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana
July 2nd.—Parekh C. C.
July 8th.—Imperial C. C.
July 9th.—Islam Gymkhana.
July 16th.—Deccan Gymkhana.
July 22nd.—Bandra Union C. C.
July 23rd.—Radiant C. C.
July 30th.—Young Friends' Union C. C.
Aug. 1st.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Aug. 6th.—Bombay Telegu C. C.
Aug. 13th.—Saraswat Union C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Catholic Gymkhana.
Aug. 21st.—New Century C. C.
Aug. 27th.—Imperial C. C.
Sept. 2nd.—Parel Jolly Young C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—New Hindu C. C.
Sept. 10th.—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
Sept. 16th.—National Bank C. C.
Sept. 17th.—Chandraseniya K. C. C.
Sept. 24th.—Ralli XI C. C.
Oct. 1st.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
Oct. 8th.—New Esplanade C. C.

THE CHITRAPUR CRICKET CLUB.

June 11.—Catholic Gymkhana.
June 17th.—Thomas Cook & Son's C. C.
June 18th.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
June 18th.—Bandra Union C. C.
June 25th.—Gujerath Union C. C.
June 25th.—Bombay Jewish S. C.
July 2nd.—Lusitanian C. C.
July 2nd.—Sion Union C. C.
July 9th.—New Century C. C.
July 9th Parekh C. C.
July 16th.—Mahomedan C. C.
July 23rd.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 23rd.—National C. C.
July 30th.Gowd Saraswat C. C.
Aug. 1st.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Aug. 6th.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Aug. 6th.—G. T. High School C. C.
Aug. 13th.—Deccan Gymkhana.
Aug. 13th.—Mahim Friends Union C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Mahomedan C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Union C. C.
Aug. 26th.—Killick Nixon & Co's C. C.
Aug. 27th.—Dairedmya C. C.
Aug. 27.—G. T. High School C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—New Cyrus C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—Rangers C. C.
Sept. 10th.—Lusitanian C. C.
Sept. 10th.—Saraswat Union C. C.
Sept. 17th.—New Shivaji C. C.
Sept. 17th—New Corporation C. C.
Sept. 24th.—Bombay Young C. C.
Sept. New Jolly Young C. C.
Oct. 1st.—New Hindus C. C.

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB

June 18th.—Telegu Young C.
June 25th.—Hindu Gymkhana
July 2nd.—Parsee Gymkhana.
July 9th.—Bombay Young C.
July 15th.—Elphinstone C. C.
July 16th.—Jolly C. C.
July 23rd.—Baronet C. C.
July 30th.—Baronet C. C.
Aug. 1st.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Aug. 4th & 5th.—Poona Gymkhana.
Aug. 12th.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Aug. 13th.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Islam Gymkhana.
Aug. 27th.—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
Sept. 2nd.—Bombay Gymkhana (A Team)
Sept. 3rd.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. 24th.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.

EX-LIFE-CONVICT CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 24.

In the Chief Court to-day, Justice Tomey disposed of an appeal of Sandabatna alias Mintha Hpoongyi against the sentence of seven years' transportation passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Tenasserim on a charge under section 121 (a), I. P. C., for exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against the Government. The facts as disclosed in the judgment were that the accused was widely known as Mintha Hpoongyi and was now fifty years old. Shortly after the annexation of Upper Burma the accused was convicted at the age of 25 in Myingyan of waging war against the Queen and sentenced to transportation for life. His sentence was remitted by the Government conditionally in 1903. In that case he claimed to be the son of Mindon. In the present case a police constable in mufti took notes of a speech made by the accused before a gathering of 100 villagers in Thaton District. He there told his hearers that he would throw his finest hood robes and become kin; that he would make those, who assisted him, ministers and punish those who did not by cutting open their stomach and would also charm oil and *hormeric* by which his supporters would be made invulnerable. The accused was collecting subscriptions for various religious purposes. The accused denied planning insurrection or claiming the power of conferring invulnerabilities. His Honour saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and did not consider the sentence excessive in view of the appellant's previous conviction for a similar offence. Serious and widespread disturbances had before now been generated by imposters like the appellant and it was necessary to deal sharply with such offenders even when, as in this case, danger had been averted by the vigilance of district officers. The appeal was dismissed.

(Continued from Column 6.)

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 24.

S. S. Virawa from Cochin, Agents M. M. and Co.—162 bags pepper, 71 bags ginger, 16 robbins cardamom, 11 bags nux vomica, 6 pieces 7 bundles W. boards, 1 bundle 2 pieces teak scantling, 34 bags pingel, 9 bundles mats, 10 bundles sharkfins, 69 robbins 110 bags copra, 34 bags cinamon flour, 73 bundles rattan, 79 bags cutcholum.

S. S. City of Birmingham from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—102 bales 15 cases cottons, 11 bales jute carpeting, 22 barrels hypo sulphite of soda, 66 barrels tallow, 3 cases glycerine, 10 kegs borax, 30 bags broken tiles, 2 trusses 1 case leather buffers, 68 cases art silk yarn, 1 case tobacco, 2 cases cycles.

S. S. Salsette from Aden. Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—4 boxes gold coin, 3 boxes pearls, 1 bundle tyres.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 24.

Namur	Collyer	Kobe.
Ormara	MacLean	Moulmein.
Catania	Beameraja	Genoa.
Moyori Maru	Tanaguchi	Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 24.

Berbera	Steadman	Karachi.
Malda	Davidson	Aden.
Java Maru	Yanaga	Kobe.
Namur	Collyer	London.
Castle Bruce	Williams	Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading:—

Steamer—Arratoon Apcar (to arrive) for Durban.
" Beme for Rangoon.

The following vessel received Port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer:—Totomi Maru for Kobe.

May 24.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru (Outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (Eastward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Namur:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Namur, 4,188 tons, Captain A. Collyer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ormara:—The steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain J. MacLean, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein, which port she left on the 1st instant, with general goods on board.

S. S. Catania:—The steamer Catania, 1,916 tons, Captain A. Beameraja, arrived here on Wednesday from Genoa, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,295 tons, Captain M. Tanaguchi, arrived here on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 5,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, sailed on Wednesday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,020 tons, Captain M. Fujis, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Castle Bruce:—The steamer Castle Bruce, 2,092 tons, Captain L. Williams, sailed on Wednesday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Namur:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Namur (extra mail), 4,187 tons, Captain A. Collyer, sailed yesterday evening for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 24th May, 1916

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Liddesdale	Forfar	W. & A. G. & Co
C&R. City of Lahore	Laidlay	K. N. & Co
F. Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	T. M. & Co
M. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
N. Castle Bruce	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Totomi Maru	Fugis	N. Y. K.

OFFSIDE.

N. Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR HALL.

Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Bahawuri	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tarbetness		L. Dreyfus & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
5 Kinkasan Maru	Kozumi	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Erinpura		M. M. & Co
8 Almerian		J. MacKintosh & Co
10&11 Benlawers		W. & A. G. & Co
16 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Gallia	J. W. Muirhead

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Catania	Beameraja	Italian Mail
Chaska		M.M. & Co
Egyptian Transport	James	E. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Bibee
Moyori Maru	Tanaguchi	N. Y. K.
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Singu	Riew	S. Wallace
Virawa	Mande	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS

May 24.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 14,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 9,250 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 2,250 cwts. cut copra, M. Jafferbhoy; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Liddesdale (s) 2,575 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 5 cases sola hats, C. Macdonald and Co.

Domingo de Larinaga (s) 1 bale wool, E. Dossa; 50 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 4 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Blascheck and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 400 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Catania (s) 600 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 9 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 23 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 36 bales cow hides, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 3 bales cow hides, K. A. Oomer and Son; 23 bales goat and sheep skin, K. A. Oomer and Son; 42 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 13 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 7 cases cow tail hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 12 bales cow hides, A. Cassam; 8 bales sheep skins, A. Cassam; 38 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 5 bales sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 154 cwts. gum myrrah, M. Jafferbhoy; 120 cwts. cherry capsicums, A. Durst; 18 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanjee and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 100 cwts. old gun metal scrap, K. M. Nathoo; 100 cwts. old copper pots, K. M. Nathoo; 200 cwts. old copper cuttings, K. M. Nathoo; 100 cwts. gunmetal borings, K. M. Nathoo; 16 cwts. belladona root, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 60 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 113 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Sardinia (s) 149 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

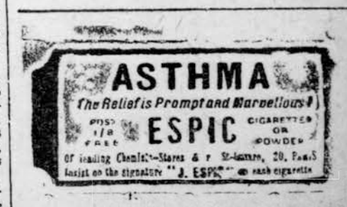
FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

(Continued in Column 5.)



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.: Sunset, 7 h. 9 m.
Phase of the Moon; Last Quarter, May 24th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, May 26.

Public Lecture by Dr. Erach J. Taraporewalla on "Wagner's Operas II:—Niebelung's Ring Part I," in the hall of the Theosophical Society, Fort, at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Bunder Abas, Busra, and Mohammerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the members of the Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 28.

Parsi Gymkhana: Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, May 29.

Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Third Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BHOOT—Rattonjee Jamsetjee Bhoot, Manager, Phoenix Club, died of Cancer, opposite Railway Station, Grant Road. Funeral at 7 a.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May, 25.

148. Battalion Duties Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by J Coy. during week ending 27th May.

149 Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

150. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, May 24.

420. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

421. Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

422. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to B Coy.

Vol. Joel Moses.

423. Extract.—The following extract from the "Gazette of India" Army Department dated 12th May 1916 is re-published for information:—

"No 531.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the following officers.—

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Lieutenant Hope Lionel Cross.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Old Comrade ..... Teike
National Selection.—The Rose ..... Godfrey
Valse.—The Fairest in the Land ... Ancliffe
National Selection.—The Shamrock ... Myddleton.
Song. (Cornet Solo)—The Lost Chord ... Sullivan.
Melodies from.—To-night's the Night Rubens
Highland Patrol.—The Wee Macgreegor Amers.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Khiva which connected with the s. s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived in London on Tuesday the 23rd instant. All well.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Erach J. Taraporewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Wagner's Operas II, Niebelung's Ring I." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

As the Mail Steamer Sardinia is not sailing till Tuesday, the 30th May, the English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on that date. Registered letters will be received up to 9 a.m. on that date and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. the day previous.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eight attacks and nine deaths from plague, two attacks and one death from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera occurred on Tuesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Sion, Tardeo, Kumbharwada, Bhuleshwar, and Umarkhadi, one attack and one death each; Maratha Hospital, Fort North, Dhobi Talao and Chukla, one death each; Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, and Mandvi, one attack each. The total mortality during the day was 91, as compared with 61 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 85 of 1914. Out of a total of 1,955 rats caught, 33 were found to be plague-stricken.

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, brother to his Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad performed on Tuesday morning the opening ceremony of the Shri Pratapsingh Library at Vasai.

EMPIRE DAY IN BOMBAY.

HINDU CELEBRATION AT JAVERI BAG

There was a large gathering of Hindu citizens of Bombay yesterday at Javerbag to celebrate the Empire Day under the presidency of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas.

A long and varied programme of *bhajan*, Harikirtan, singing of national anthem, etc., was gone through and speeches were made.

The President in his introductory speech said:—

I thank you most heartily for the honour you have done me by inviting me to preside on this occasion. We have all assembled here to celebrate the Empire Day. To us for many years the Empire Day, i.e., 24th of May, has been known as the birthday of Queen Victoria. We celebrate the birthdays of our great heroes and saints like Shalivahan, Shivaji, Ramdas, and others, and in the same way we ought to observe Victoria Day as a national gala day. Owing to the present war the Empire Day celebration has attained a wider and more important significance and it is now a symbol of the unity of the various races and peoples under one flag and one King, all being animated with one common desire, i.e., how to unite and assist in protecting the interests of the whole British Empire."

RAO BAHADUR JOSHI.

Called upon by the President the Secretary, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—One of the principal objects of the Empire movement is to awaken among the peoples that constitute the British Empire a sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the British Empire. The watchwords of the movement are sympathy, duty, responsibility and self-sacrifice and thus it will be perceived that the movement has not been started by the so-called jingoes and bureaucrats as some people erroneously believe. In this connection I may be permitted to quote the following words from an excellent speech delivered by the Earl of Meath some ten years ago. "In the first place," says the noble Lord, "we may say at once that the ideas of the promoters of "Empire Day" have nothing in common with the condition of mind known as "jingoism." we desire no aggrandizement of the British Empire for aggrandizement sake. We do not believe that the honour of the nation can be in any way augmented by wars carried on for mere military glory, nor do we desire to flaunt the glorious standard defiantly in the face of any potentate or people. There is no occasion for boasting. It is the weak who need to boast. We desire that the 400 million people who owe allegiance to our beloved sovereign shall set the world an example of how righteousness exalteth a nation, but to enable us to do this, these 400 million should be united not only in name but in very deed and truth, by all the bonds which can truly unite a free enlightened and loyal people."

We heartily endorse every word of the above sentiments and I am sure even the so-called Extremists will not fail to express their approval of the excellent ideas contained in the speech of the noble Lord.

It is true India has her grievances small or large to be redressed, disabilities to be removed and her hopes and aspirations to be fulfilled. But the present is not the time suitable for airing our grievances or for carrying on any agitation or heated discussion for attaining self-government or Home Rule. Let us discharge our duty as loyal and faithful citizens of the British Empire at the present crisis and then wait patiently until the clouds of war have disappeared and the political horizon of England has become calm and clear. And I am sure Mr. Asquith, the worthy Premier of England and his Cabinet, who are so solicitous to safeguard the liberties and interests of smaller nations like Belgium and Servia, will not fail to do their best for raising the status of India as a nation by granting her people equal rights and privileges not as a reward for our loyalty and faithful services but for the due observance of the sacred principles of righteousness, justice and freedom for the vindication of which England has unsheathed her sword."

In conclusion Rao Bahadur Joshi said:—"By divine dispensation our destinies are knit with those of England. And our further hopes and aspirations are dependent upon the success and prosperity of that Land of Liberty. Let us therefore earnestly pray to God to grant complete success to the Armies of Great Britain and her Allies."

THE HON. MR. SAMARTH.

After several other speakers had spoken the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, in the course of his speech, observed that at last year's celebration of Empire Day they had the satisfaction of chronicling the fact that India had put into the field 28 regiments of cavalry and 124 regiments of infantry and that the actual achievements of the Indian forces had evoked the glowing eulogy of the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, that the battle-fields of France and Flanders bore an undying tribute to their bravery. This year they had reason to be proud of the fact, announced by Lord Hardinge in his farewell speech in the Imperial Council, that since the outbreak of war, India had despatched about 300,000 soldiers overseas and had contributed several million pounds worth of war material to the Empire. The Indian soldiers had fought gallantly not only in France and Flanders but in Mesopotamia, Egypt, East Africa, Southern Persia, round about Aden and in defence of the Suez Canal. But this did not complete the list of their achievements. An Indian detachment co-operated with the Japanese in taking Tsingtau and an Indian battalion had contributed to the conquest of the Cameroons. (Applause.) Moreover, there was one other fact upon which they could legitimately pride themselves. They would remember that in February last a portion of the 15th Lancers failed to obey orders for the performance of military duty in Mesopotamia. But it was officially announced that all the Indian officers without exception remained true to their oath of allegiance. (Applause.) He asked the critics in England like the "Morning Post," who were inclined to belittle India's contribution to the war, to reflect over these facts and, after noting recent events nearer home, answer the question, What India had *not* done? (Hear, hear.) He admitted that India would have done a great deal more, if only India were enabled to do so. 300,000 soldiers were nothing as compared to India's enormous military potentialities. 300,000 Mahratta soldiers constituted the Roll of Honour of the Mahratta Army at the battle of Panipat in the year 1761. If those who were responsible for the governance and uplift of India had taken the tide of India's enthusiastic loyalty at its flood and turned it to the best advantage of the Empire, the historic Mahratta communities alone would have contributed more than 300,000 strapping young men—(applause)—who, trained as citizen soldiers, who would have dutifully and delightfully marched to the battlefields of France and Flanders or wherever else they were needed and made the earth quake and the welkin ring with their famous battle-cry: "Hara! Hara! Mahadev!" (Applause.)

Then a universal Prayer was offered to the "Great and Merciful Lord, the King of Kings and our beloved Father who dost control everything" "to give our beloved King long life and prosperity and every protection."

Among those that were present on the occasion were: Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Mr. R. B. Mantri, Rao Bahadur V. S. Joshi, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Rao Sahib S. K. Bole, Mr. A. V. Parayane, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. Vasudev Devjee, Mr. Nayak, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, Mr. Dalvi and others.

Wednesday being Empire Day, all the Government offices and the public buildings in Bombay had hoisted the Union Jack in commemoration of the day. There was a display of gay flags and buntings on the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home and the building of the Young Men Christian Association at the Apollo Bunder was likewise decorated. There was a profusion of flags on the flagstaff of the Royal Yacht Club. The ships in the harbour were also dressed with flags.

EMPIRE DAY AT NAINITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, May 24.

The Empire Day was celebrated at Nainital by a parade on the Flats of the Volunteer Cadets, Scouts boys and girls of the Various European and Indian schools in the station. A few schools, being in quarrantine, were unable to be present. General Thackwell commanding the 7th Meerut Division delivered a very inspiriting address on the subject of "Empire and Patriotism." At its close all present sang the National Anthem accompanied by the band of St. Joseph's College and three cheers were then given for the flag of the British Empire. Sir James and Lady Meston were present; also General May commanding the 8th Lucknow Division. The latter, who is the Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scout Movement, inspected the boys after the parade.

DEATH OF A HYDERABAD OFFICIAL.

THE LATE MOULVI HABIB-UD-DIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 23.

The death is announced of Moulvi Habib-Ud-Din of the Hyderabad Civil Service, who was recently promoted to the high office of Financial Secretary from that of Accountant-General. His untimely death is a great blow to Hyderabad. He was a brilliant officer and his high attainments and his exceptional ability were fully taken advantage of by Government. He will be remembered in British India as representative for the Nizam in several boundary arbitration cases. It would appear that he succumbed to the attack of enteric fever from which he had been ailing for two weeks.

TWO GANGS OF DESPERADOES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, at Mazagon, Inspector Power charged 12 persons with causing an affray.

Superintendent E. E. Morris prosecuted and Mr. A. H. A. Payne appeared for the first accused Butchoo Gora. Mr. Nariman, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Craigie and other pleaders appeared for other accused.

Mr. Morris explained to the Magistrate that the men before the Court represented two gangs of desperadoes headed by Butchoo Gora and Tar Mahomed. He said that the supreme difficulty in bringing these gangs to Justice, lay in the fact that by their desperate acts they had so overawed the persons in the locality in which they operated that they feared to give evidence against them. He asked his Worship to note with what freedom knives and sticks were used.

The prosecution against three of the party was withdrawn for want of independent evidence.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment yesterday sentenced the first accused to one day's simple imprisonment and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year with a security for like amount. Nos. 3 and 5 were fined Rs. 20. Accused No. 4 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. No. 7 was fined Rs. 15 and bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year and the others were acquitted. All those convicted were bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A COORG AND HIS REVOLVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following announcement concerning me appeared in the "Gazette of India" in November, 1915:—

"Police No. 290-C, dated Delhi, the 22nd November, 1915.

"In modification of entry 15 (c) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI. of 1878), thereby made in favour of every Jumma tenure-holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties, shall cease to extend to K. Somiah, a Jumma Coorg.—(Sd.) H. Wheeler, Secretary to the Government of India."

The antecedents leading to the issue of this drastic order were as follows:—

I am a Jumma Coorg by race and a tenure-holder. According to provision 15 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—referred to in the Government Order above—I am, as a matter of birth-right, exempt from the operations of the Indian Arms Act and am entitled to bear any number of arms on my person without taking out any license for the same from the police. The following certificate granted to me by the District Magistrate of Coorg will bear witness to the above fact:

"With reference to his application dated 24th January, 1909, K. Somayya is informed that he is a Jumma Coorg, and as such is exempt from the operation of the Indian Arms Act.—(Sd.) A. J. Curgenven, (I.C.S.), District Magistrate 6-2-09."

In return for this privilege of exemption and as a matter of gratitude, every Jumma Coorg is obliged by law to perform military or police service whenever called upon by Government. Provision 15 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules above referred to lays down that the exemption applies to—

"Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure-holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties."

This obligation to perform military service is also counted upon by all Coorgs, who form a martial race, as a highly valued privilege and honour, and, indeed, as will be seen from the following acknowledgement sent by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on 7th August, 1914, I had spontaneously and loyally offered my services to Government as soon as war broke out:—

"Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Commissioner of Police to thank you for your offer of service and to inform you that your name has been enrolled.—Yours, etc., (Sd.) S. A. Harker."

Now to come to the facts of the case leading up to the deprival of my right to bear arms. On the 24th August, 1915, at about 10-30 a.m. I was travelling from Dhobi Talao towards Cheera Bazaar, in Bombay. I was looking out into the street, when I felt my coat being suddenly and rudely pulled by somebody. It was the tram conductor who had done so. I calmly told him that he should not act like that and use force on my person. But he became insolent and began to argue in loud tones, demanding my ticket. A few minutes before this I had shown him my ticket. I reminded him of this. But he seemed bent on creating a disturbance and was pushing me. I thrust his hand aside repeatedly. What followed was described by me in a letter I addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police on the 28th August, 1915. I wrote in the course of it:—

"I am a great respecter of law and order, precedent and tradition and never intended the revolver in the present case as a toy to my caprices. Suffice it to say here that the frequency of the arbitrary and insolent demand of the Tramway conductor to produce and look into my tramway ticket brought both resentment and remonstrance against the conductor from the other passengers, including a very respectable European gentleman, as well as some Parsis travelling on the same car. Unfortunately, though the former volunteered to give his evidence for me, I forgot to take his card owing to the excitement that ensued when the conductor suddenly took the offensive and dealt me a blow with his fist on my head, specially when I was off my guard and when my hand was busy in taking out the ticket from my trouser-pocket. I for once lost my temper and my hand gripped the "unloaded" revolver lying in the same trouser-pocket inside the chamois leather bag and I dealt him in return a small blow with the butt end. Still I felt for him in return as well as for my hasty step."

It is significant that the charge framed by the police against me was not one of assault, but only one under section 122 IV of 1902, Bombay Police Act, ("behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place"). The Magistrate fined me Rs. 20 and ordered the pistol and the box of cartridges that were with me to be confiscated and sent to the Commissioner of Police for disposal. In my ignorance, I did not mind at the time paying the fine, as I wanted to wash my hands of all the bother and publicity and I fondly hoped that my troubles would end there. But, as subsequent events proved, it was not to be.

On the morrow of the case, i.e. August 26th, as a peaceful and law-abiding citizen, I voluntarily forwarded to Inspector Sykes, Officer in Charge Khetwadi Police Station, some 70 cartridges which I had with me at home and which were of no use to me without the revolver. I wrote requesting him to let me know what had become of my wrist-watch, that had been removed by the police from my person along with other belongings when I was taken to the police station and that had not been returned to me the next day when the case was over. Getting no reply from Inspector Sykes in acknowledgment of the receipt of the cartridges sent by me and about the restoration of my watch, I sent him reminders, first on September 1st, and then on September 8th, and again on 19th September, but all these failed to elicit any reply. On 14th September I again wrote to the Deputy Commissioner repeating the request for the return of my revolver and complaining about the non-restoration of my wrist-watch. Getting no reply, I again wrote to the Deputy Commissioner on 21st September, complaining of the non-receipt of the watch and acknowledgement for the cartridges from Inspector Sykes. The same day I was favoured with the following post card dated 21st September from the Deputy Commissioner:—

"With reference to his letter dated 14th instant Mr. K. Somiah is informed that the matter is under consideration and the result will be communicated to him in due course."

This was followed by my letters dated 23rd September and 9th October to the D. C. requesting to be informed of the result of investigations. On 22nd December I received the following letter from the Deputy Commissioner:—

"With reference to the correspondence ending with his letter dated 21st ultimo Mr. K. Somiah is informed that from enquiries made it appears that his wrist-watch was not taken charge of by the Police. The question of his revolver and cartridges is still under consideration."

In reply, I wrote to the Deputy Commissioner on the 28th October expressing surprise at the view taken by the police regarding my watch, after a lapse of two months. I referred the Deputy Commissioner to my several unacknowledged letters to Inspector Sykes and I also recalled to him that, when my other goods were returned to me in the Court on August 25th I had at once complained to the prosecuting inspector in the presence of my lawyer and friends and that the inspector had asked me to see Inspector Sykes about the same—with what result I have told above! The wrist-watch had been removed from my person along with a lot of other articles, such as snuff box, handkerchief, pen knife etc., but no formal receipt was given to me by the police nor was a "panch" held as customary in such cases. Inspector Sykes evaded replying all through to my several letters on the subject. In all these circumstances I requested the Deputy Commissioner to institute searching enquiries into the matter.

In the meanwhile, on October 22nd I addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

"Re: Revolver No. 197 and my wrist-watch not returned.

"Sir,—In enclosing herewith the two two batches of correspondence (A to E and F to I) I have had with the Deputy Commissioner as well as with Inspector Sykes for the last two months, I regret the former could not give me any definite reply, while the latter would not condescend even to reply to my several letters with regard to my wrist-watch. I shall, therefore, feel grateful if you will kindly interest yourself in my case and take up the matter in hand when, I feel sure, it will meet with due justice.

Further, to assure you of my sense of duty as a loyal and law-abiding citizen, I beg to refer to my correspondence with you during the outbreak of war, (vide letter dated 6th August 1914 and your reply thereto), and shall be only too pleased to call at your office to give you any further facts if required.

Your early reply will be much appreciated. I have the honour, etc.

K. SOMIAH.

I received the following reply, dated the 11th November, 1915:—

"With reference to the correspondence ending with his letter dated the 28th ultimo, Mr. K. Somiah is informed that the question of restoring his pistol has been referred to Government. The orders of Government will be communicated to him in due course.

(Sd.) S. M. EDWARDES.
Commissioner of Police.

It will be seen that there was in this no reference to the wrist-watch, so that I had to take it that it went into somebody's pocket, between the police search of my person and the return of my articles to me in the Court next day. But Inspector Sykes could have saved me a lot of anxiety on account of it if he had but dropped a line in reply to my several letters of enquiry.

However, the loss of the wrist-watch is not my chief grievance. It is the drastic step of the Government of India in depriving me of a valued birthright for so small a fault that I have to complain of. People outside Coorg cannot realise the social degradation that the deprivation of the right to carry arms means to a Coorg. Coorgs are entitled to carry arms in any number at any time without a license. Arms have to be worn on their persons by all Coorgs on auspicious occasions, such as marriages, festivals, etc. There have been actual murders committed in village faction fights in Coorg, but up to now no Coorg has been deprived of his right to carry arms. Mine is the first instance of a Coorg being subjected to this disgrace and I shall be looked upon by every countryman of mine as a social outcast. The Commissioner of Police in Bombay, upon whose recommendation undoubtedly the Government of India have passed the orders in question, could not have been aware of the extraordinarily grievous wrong that was being done to me as a Coorg and through me to the Coorg race by this their step. Let it be remembered that whatever assault was committed by me was done under grave provocation, after being myself first rudely assaulted; and also that it was a mere accident that the revolver happened to be in my hand. That it was enclosed in a leather bag and was unloaded at the time, proves I had no intention to use it as a weapon. Also, let it not be forgotten that the police at the time did not take a serious view of the affair, as they did not charge me for assault with a dangerous weapon but merely for so-called "behaving disorderly in a public place." Moreover, I have atoned for what slight offence I might have committed, first by the fine inflicted and secondly by the confiscation of my revolver. Hence, I submit that the recommendation of the Commissioner to deprive me of my right to bear arms as a Jumma Coorg tenure-holder is a most extraordinary and arbitrary step, for which there could be no justification whatever. It affects the status of the Coorg community.

I trust, Sir, the facts detailed above will convince you and the Indian public of the grievous wrong done to me and through me to the whole Coorg race and I hope the Government of India will be moved to redress this wrong early. I belong to a respectable and ancient Coorg family and am a peaceful and law-abiding citizen and have offered my services to Government in this war more than once,—Yours, etc.,

K. SOMIAH.

Bombay, May 23rd 1916.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DADYSETH LANE NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding. The Committee considered a letter from Mr. D. F. Mulla, which was as follows: "It is now some months since the Commissioner was understood to say in a speech in the Corporation that the urinal in Dadyseth Agiary Lane would be removed. It is a matter of regret that this structure is still intact and is giving continued offence to the religious sentiments of the Parsi Community. On behalf of the requisitionists I have to request the Corporation that the matter be expedited and the urinal be removed at an early date."

The Commissioner stated that the urinal in question had been dismantled.

It was resolved to inform the applicant that the urinal had been dismantled.

Mr. Sorabji Nusserwanji Daruwalla wrote inviting attention to the Municipal Secretary's letter regarding the filling in of a well at Pitha Street, Fort, and stating that although more than a year and seven months have elapsed, nothing has been done towards the erection of a storage tank as contemplated.

The Commissioner, in a letter stated: In view of the constant supply of water now given to A Ward it is not at present considered necessary to erect storage tanks with taps as contemplated in Corporation Resolution No. 1696 of 18th June, 1914. It is therefore proposed to erect an ornamental drinking fountain on the site and orders have been issued to the Water Department to proceed with the work.

It was resolved to inform the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

"ANALYSE—ORGANISE—ADVERTISE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I believe we should all thank your correspondent Mr. K. E. Bottlewalla for the attempts he is making to supply our manufacturers with some food for thought.

To my mind, it seems that while our commercial leaders will not turn their present indifference towards advertising as a business force into active interest, nothing like success will be possible. I do not know what view Japan takes of this Alladin's Magic Lamp of Publicity but I have reason to suppose that Indians are not even in sight whereas the Americans lead in the advertising art and the British follow at a respectful distance.

How many of our hosiery makers are pushing their way to the promised land by means of the printed word? How many of our newspapers are helping their advertisers the way they should? The newspaper publishing is a manufacturing business; it has news to sell to its readers and the buying power of these self-same readers to its advertisers. But no newspaper, I believe, is attempting to serve its patrons along this line.

I believe the three-word message which Sir Dorab Tata delivered to the last Industrial Conference was "Educate—Organise—Co-operate." To this I venture to add "Analyse—Organise—Advertise."

The causes of the American manufacturer's success and the Indians' usual failure are compared in the enclosed bill and will no doubt meet with general approval.

Before requesting your correspondent Mr. K. E. Bottlewalla to keep on placing his views before your readers for the common good, I want to exhort all Indian manufacturers to always bear in mind that the best help is "self-help" and if they are really enthusiastic and ambitious to become international suppliers, they must first join together in a co-operative effort and give the lie to the charge that Indian capital is unenterprising and shy.—Yours etc.

R. V. KAIKINI.

Hamilton Road,
Delhi, May 22.

The handbill referred to in the above letter is as follows:—

SUCCESS AND FAILURE COMPARED.

The American Manufacturer usually succeeds as:—	The Indian Manufacturer usually fails as:—
1. He produces not only the goods but also the Demand.	He makes the goods but not the Demand. The goods are expected to sell themselves.
2. He gets "his market" analysed, benefits by the outside point of view and organizes his sales campaign based on Facts and Ideas thus obtained.	He adopts the Hit-or-Miss policy in selling and doesn't appear to appreciate fully the value of the Outside Point of View.
3. His faith in Advertising as a Big Business Builder is as strong and sound as the Himalayas. He knows that Advertising is to selling what machinery is to hand-production.	He seems to glory in persisting to consider Advertising as so much money wasted and not as a productive investment bearing cumulative interest. His disbelief in Advertising as a Business Force is almost as impregnable as the Rock of Gibralter.
4. Briefly put, he goes after business.	He waits for business to come to him.

What is more pathetic and pitiful than the unconscious possession of Power? Let me analyse "Your market" and suggest good, practical ideas which will give you the Outside Point of View and help you go in and win Bigger-Better-Business.

Yours for co-operative service
R. V. KAIKINI,
Sales Scout and Ads Help,
"Bigger-Better-Business"

G. SAJAN & Co. TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST BOX 1991 BOMBAY

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RESOLUTION ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

EXPERIMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS.

The following is the full text of the Government Resolution on the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the extension of the principle of local self-government in regard to local boards, which was published by the Government of Bombay yesterday:—

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence and the other members of the Committee should be thanked for their report. Government have read the report with much interest, and recognise the care and thought which the Committee have devoted to its preparation. At the same time they think it necessary to state, in order to avoid possible misunderstandings, that they are unable to accept many of the proposals made, and that, in particular, they regard the financial proposals, which form one of the most important sections of the report, as based in the main on wrong premises. The various questions raised in the report will receive full consideration from Government in due course. The action which has already been taken and which it is proposed to take in the immediate future is indicated in the subsequent paragraphs of this Resolution.

The Commissioners of divisions in the presidency proper should be informed, with reference to paragraph 20 of the report, that Government propose to appoint, as an experiment, non-official presidents of district local boards in some of the districts in the presidency proper. The Commissioners are requested to report in which of the districts in their divisions the experiment can, in their opinion, be tried with reasonable prospects of success, and to state the names of the non-official gentlemen whose nomination as presidents they recommend. In selecting districts for this experiment, due weight should be given to the ability of the boards to bear the additional expenditure which the appointment of non-official presidents will involve. The gentlemen recommended need not necessarily be members of the district local boards at present, as when a non-official president is nominated, the Collector of the district will resign his seat on the board.

When non-official presidents are appointed, the present arrangement under which the account and clerical work of the district boards is performed by the Collector's establishment cannot be allowed to continue. Each board to which such an appointment is made must have its own establishment at the district head-quarters, controlled and appointed by itself. The existing arrangements in regard to taluka boards need not be altered for the persent.

APPOINTMENT OF A "CHIEF OFFICER."

Further, it is in Government's opinion necessary that when a non-official is appointed president, a district board should have an executive officer to be styled for the present "chief officer"—who will undertake the management of the district board's clerical and outdoor establishments, and carry on routine business under the control of the president. He may also, under the president's orders, be entrusted with the inspection of works and making of local enquiries, but this is not considered essential at the outset.

Before making proposals with reference to paragraph 3 of this Resolution the Commissioners in the presidency proper should obtain from the local boards concerned, and forward, with their remarks, suitable recommendations—

(a) in regard to the clerical staff, etc., which will be required by these boards when their establishments are separated completely from those of the Collectors;

(b) in regard to the pay and qualifications of the chief officer.

As regards (a) the Commissioners should satisfy themselves that the pay and prospects offered are sufficient to secure for the board an efficient staff. For this purpose it may be necessary to offer higher rates of pay than are allowed to the Government servants who now do the work. The Commissioners shou'd state, as far as possible, the cost of the establishments employed on the district local boards' work at present. It is understood that accurate figures cannot be given as many clerks who do local fund work are employed on Government work also. As close an estimate as possible is, however, desired, as it is proposed to give the boards subventions in lieu of the services now rendered by the Collectors' establishments. The Commissioners should also report whether suitable members of the Collectors' establishments will be willing to accept transfer to the service of the district local boards.

As regards (b) the Commissioners should state, after considering the boards' proposals, whether the chief officers, in their opinion, should be taken from the Revenue or the Public Works Department, giving the reasons for their opinion. They should also report what duties ought to be assigned to, and what powers conferred on, chief officers by law, when the Act is amended.

Government have reserved for further consideration the proposals made by the Committee in regard to a separate engineering staff for district boards. If, however, any board for which the Commissioner decides to recommend a non-official president wishes to submit proposals for a separate staff, it is at liberty to do so, and its proposals will receive consideration.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

Government have decided to take an early opportunity of amending the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, by inserting provisions based on section 11 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The proposed amendment, which will enable them to determine the number of members and the manner of their appointment for each board separately, with reference to local conditions, is intended to apply to all district local boards in the presidency, including Sind. It will not, however, apply for the present to taluka boards. In determining the constitution of the boards under the law as proposed to be amended Government will, subject to due regard for local circumstaces, be guided generally by the principles laid down in paragraph 13 of the Committee's report. It should be understood, however, that they are not in favour of communal representation on local boards, and that they do not propose to sanction it save for very strong reasons.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to draft a Bill to amend the Act in the manner indicated in paragraph 8 above. His draft should provide for bringing the new system into force on a date to be fixed separately for each board by the Governor in Council, or under his orders by the Commissioner of the division.

The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of divisions should be requested to submit with as little delay as possible for each district separately proposals under the following heads:—

(a) number of members of each board;

(b) number to be nominated;

(c) distribution of elected seats between territorial and special constituencies;

(d) constitution of territorial constituencies;

(e) constitution of special constituencies.

The reports called for in paragraph 10 of this Resolution should be submitted separately from the reports called for in paragraph 6.

In the case of the district boards whose terms of office expired on the 30th April 1916, *viz.*, those of Ahmedabad, Surat Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Kanara and Kolaba, Government have already, by executive orders, reduced the number of nominated members (excluding the Collector President) to one-half the number of members to be elected under the provisions. They propose to make similar alterations in the constitution of other district boards whose terms of office may expire before the law has been amended, or to extend their terms of office.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following extracts from the Report of the Committee contain its chief recommendations:—

The Committee recommend that:

(1) the proportion of elected members should not be less than two-thirds of the whole;

(2) the remainder of the members should be nominated, provided that the number of nominated officials shall not exceed one-sixth of the whole Board;

(3) not less than one-half of the persons elected shall be elected by territorial constituencies, including the more important municipalities or a group of minor municipalities;

(4) the remainder of the persons elected should be elected by special constituencies, *e. g.* inamdars and jahagirdars, persons holding educational qualifications, title-holders, honorary magistrates, and the Mohammedan community.

These recommendations may be illustrated by an example. Take a district with eight talukas and three municipal franchises. Each taluka and each municipal franchise would elect one member, 11 in all. Special constituencies might be represented as follows: Inamdars, 2; persons holding degrees and diplomas of the University, barristers and pleaders, 2; title-holders and honorary magistrates, 2; recognized associations, such as the co-operative credit societies district sanitary associations, district agricultural associations, 3; the Mahomedan community 2: total 11.

It is unnecessary to enter into details of how these elections by special constituencies should be conducted. Certain hostile critics anticipate difficulties. But it is sufficient to point to the existing system of election of inamdars for local boards and of Mahomedans for the Legislative Council, and to the system in vogue in the Central Provinces of election by village headmen.

There remains a balance of one-third for nomination; and in the case taken for illustration, this balance might consist of five nominated officials and six nominated non-officials.

It will be observed that this scheme suggests a district council of 33 members. District councils at present comprise for the most part from 26 to 25 members, while in the Panch Mahals there are only 10 members, and in Nasik there are 31. It is suggested that no council should exceed 40 members, and that ordinarily about 30 would be a suitable number.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The Mahomedan members of our Committee desire to lay stress on the necessity for a larger representation of their community than would be afforded by the example in paragraph 14. It is a point that must be left for detailed settlement to the discretion of Government. In certain cases a larger representation may be necessary; in other cases a smaller representation or no representation. The main consideration is the admission of the principle, and if the law is worded with the latitude already accepted in section 11 (*c*) (2) of the Municipal Act, quoted below, and rules thereunder are framed in accordance with our recommendations, the situation will be fully met:—

"Governor in Council shall from time to time generally or specially for each municipality . . . make rules consistent with this (District Municipal) Act . . . prescribing the number to be elected by the rate-payers or by sections of the inhabitants or by public bodies or associations, if any and the qualifications of candidates and of voters. . . . . "

The question of the president and the vice-president may next be considered. There is a general consensus of agreement that the vice-president should be an elected non-official and that ample powers should be delegated to him by the President, if the President is an official; in fact, that it should be recognized that it is the duty of the official President to train the non-official Vice-President in methods of administration. Orders to this effect which are quoted below were issued by Government in Government Resolution No. 2833, dated 7th May 1887:

"Section 29 (*b*) of the Local Boards Act contemplates the deputation of powers and duties by every President of a Local Board to the Vice-President as an ordinary feature of the administration; and if, in addition to the powers and duties deputed to the Vice-President absolutely, the President were to depute to him certain other powers and duties to be exercised and performed by him only when the President himself is absent from the Headquarters of the Board or from the District, such deputation would hold good during any temporary vacancy in the office of the President."

but these orders have remained practically a dead letter. Where the President continues to be an official, these orders should now be enforced.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

In regard to the position of the President, the Government of India in paragraph 28 of their Review, dated 28th April 1915, summarize the arguments and conclusions as follows:—

"The Commission were of opinion that an official should remain, as he usually is at present, Chairman of every District and Sub-District Board. They considered, that the removal of the District and Sub-Divisional officer from the Presidentship of rural board would have the effect of dissociating them from the general interests of the District in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, etc., and would divorce them from healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion. They differentiated the circumstances of rural boards from those of Municipalities, in that the latter are less connected with general District administration, that they have reached a higher level of political education, and that the jurisdictional area is much smaller and more compact. All Local Governments have accepted this view with which the Government of India are in agreement, though they will have no objection to non-official Chairmen being retained where such exist, or appointed where a Local Government or Administration desires to make the experiment."

*Some districts are no doubt perfectly satisfied with the present law and practice; and it would clearly be impolitic to force upon them changes which they do not desire. The problem affects only those districts where education is advancing and public spirit awakening and where there is some reasonable expectation of finding men of position, capacity and leisure, willing and able to give their time and energy to public affairs. In such districts, should the Collector still continue to be the President of the District Council, or should he give place to a non-official? Should such a non-official President be nominated or elected? What, finally, should be the position of the Collector with such a non-official President at the head of the Council?

The following table summaries the opinions on these points of our witnesses, official and non-official:—

Official Opinions.	Total number of opinions.	In favour of Non-official Presidents of D.L.B.	T.L.B.
Northern Division	27	7	10
Central Division ...	35	9	6
Southern Division ...	38	9	15
Bombay City	...	...	...
Sind	26	2	3
Total	126	27	34

Non-official Opinions.	Total number of opinions.	In favour of Non-official Presidents of D.L.B.	T.L.B.
Northern Division	35	20	23
Central Division ...	38	20	18
Southern Division ...	36	17	27
Bombay City	8	7	7
Sind	29	...	7
Total	146	64	76

While there is a majority of non-official opinion in favour of non-official Presidents yet there remains a substantial minority of non-officials who are in favour of official Presidents.

Official opinions by a substantial majority are in favour of retaining official Presidents.

It has indeed been argued that to appoint any one other than the Collector would be inconsistent with all present arrangements and with the whole spirit of the administration, and would only be possible at a stage of development where the administration of a district will proceed efficiently without the concentration of power and supervision in the hands of a personal executive chief. Without accepting this extreme opinion we think that the change from the Collector-President to the non-official President should not be made except with caution and by way of experiment in advanced districts. This experiment, however, we have decided to advocate.

*If the President is to be a non-official, we think that the precedent of the practice adopted in regard to municipalities may well be followed. In the first instance the President should be nominated and subsequently, when experience has been gained, the president may be selected by the Board subject to the approval of Government; this process leading eventually to free selection.

If the Collector is not President we are generally agreed that it would be better for him to cease to be a member of the Council. What in that case should be the nature of his official relation with the Council and its non-official President? It need hardly be stated that there will always be a possibility of a wide sphere of influence in the Collector's unofficial and informal relations but this must of course depend on the variable factors of the personality of the Collector and the non-official President. Two alternative schemes have been advocated and vigorously debated in our Committee.

In the first scheme the Collector's relations with the Council and its President would be almost identical with his relations with a municipality and its non-official President. The executive and clerical establishments of the Council would be directly responsible to the Council and President. And the Collector would have no official power or influence except the powers of control vested in him by Chapter VII of the Act.

THE SECOND PLAN.

The second plan has been suggested by the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, or the Local Administration in France. In Bombay the Municipal Commissioner is an officer of Government lent to the Corporation. The Corporation has its own President, and determines all questions of policy. The Municipal Commissioner is the head of the executive. He is bound to carry out the decisions of the Corporation. In France the Prefect who corresponds to the Collector, is an officer of the Central Government. He is the head of the executive, and is bound to carry out the decisions of the Local Council. In the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner attends the meeting and advises the Corporation, but is not responsible for the conduct of the meeting. In France, the prefect attends the meetings and has the powers of reference to the Central Government in cases of disagreement. (*Vide* Chapter II of Local and Central Government.—Ashley.)

Under this second scheme the Collector would continue to control the executive and clerical establishments of the Council and would have the statutory right of attending any meeting of the Council and taking part in its discussions but not of voting. The Council and its President under this scheme would be free to frame their own budgets and to shape their own policy. They would draw up programmes of works and expenditure but they would delegate to the Collector as an expert administrator the duty of supervising and controlling the execution in detail of that policy and those programmes.

In favour of the first scheme it may be argued that analogous arrangements in the municipalities have worked with a reasonable measure of success. *Per contra* it must be admitted that the connection between the local board administration and establishments and the offices and establishments of the Collectors and Mamlatdars has for a long series of years been very close and intimate. In some districts the local board establishments have actually been graded in the same cadre along with the Collectors' revenue establishments. In the case of municipalities this close connection and this dependence on official machinery have never existed to the same extent. Therefore we are of opinion that it would be unwise to run the risk of endangering the success of local self-government by so sudden a severance and breach of continuity.

The second scheme meets with opposition from two divergent points of view. Firstly, it is contended that the presence of the Collector at meetings would be incompatiable with the independence of the president of the council and would overawe the Councillors: freedom of speech and independence of action would be impossible. On the other hand, it is contended that it would be injurious to the authority and position of the Collector as the chief local representative of Government to receive instructions to carry out a policy which he disapproved, and that it is illogical to assign to an executive officer the powers of control conferred by Chapter VII of the Act.

*Experience has shown that complete freedom of speech and independence of action are not incompatible with the presence of the Collector just as the adoption of measures in contravention of his advice is not necessarily incompatible with the maintenance of his authority. It is most important that the officers of Government should exercise their influence in local administration by persuasion rather than by authority and that local bodies should learn to conduct their own affairs, aided by the counsel and information of wider experience with ample liberty for the exercise of their judgment. Local bodies fulfil their most useful functions in the determination of policies, but are seldom competent to carry out executive action.

A further argument in favour of this second scheme is that it minimises the difficulties of the transiton stage. It is a half-way house from which after sufficient experience and training an advance may be made later on to the first scheme which gives in effect the more complete autonomy which prevails in City Municipality.

The introduction of Local Government into India is based on the Western science of administrative decentralization, and it is necessary, therefore, to study closely Western precedents and to adapt them with caution to Indian conditions. A closer parallel will be found to Indian conditons of public life in France than in England; and the French system is by universal consent more complete and logical than the English. Both are, of course, governed by historic traditions, and an analysis of the difference would be out of place here. If the analogy be admitted, then, since Local Government is undoubtedly a living thing in France it would appear to be unobjectionable to model the new system for advanced districts on the French pattern.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

It has further been urged upon us that Local Boards might be abolished and their place taken by a system of village or union panchayats, while in localities where conditions are unfavourable to the constitution of such Union panchayats, work might be carried on by Committees of the District Council, with the assistance of co-opted Local members. We are cordially in favour of the creation of Village panchayats, but do not consider that it will be possible within the near future for such panchayats to cover an appreciable extent of the country.

Such panchayats have been in process of formation in the Madras Presidency for thirty years, and now number about 400. The number of villages comprised in these 400 panchayats is not stated in any report available to us, but an outside limit of 2,000 villages may be assumed; while the total number of villages in the Madras Presidency exceeds 50,000. Even though the panchayat villages would necessarily be the largest and most important, it is doubtful whether these panchayats cover one-quarter of the total area.

It is desirable, however to make the contemplated panchayats where they are established the first link in the chain of Local Self-Government organization. We think there is considerable force in the views set forth in paragraph 699 of the Report of the Royal Decentralization Commission, paragraphs 85 to 89 of the General Summary of the same Report, and the letter of Sir Frederick Lely, Commissioner, N.D., in 1897, which are reproduced on pp. 192, 193 and 130 of Cumming's Local Board Manual. *A system under which villages scramble for allotments from the scanty funds of the Taluka Local Boards is calculated to undermine their sense of responsibility and villagers must be brought to recognize that they cannot expect their local wants to be satisfied without local effort and sacrifice. Very commonly people will not even contribute until they despair of the whole cost of an improvement being met from Taluka Local Board funds or until their want is intolerably pressing. People can hardly be expected to do what someone else may do for them or pay when there is always a chance of someone else paying for them, if they are only sufficiently importunate.

In regard to the suggestion that Local Boards perform no useful function for want of funds and independent responsibilities, it is clear that conditions vary in different tracts; and it is probable that certain District Councils have been overcentralized; but where a wise system of delegation of powers obtains, there can be no doubt that Local Boards, with their closer acquaintance with the needs of localities, can be entrusted with useful functions, not merely as agents to carry out the bidding of District Councils, but also as delegated authorities to decide the merits of conflicting claims. The bald fact recorded in the annual reports that while District Councils meet only two or three times a year, Local Boards meet six to ten times a year, establishes a clear presumption that they have duties to perform and do not neglect them.

LOCAL BOARDS TO BE MAINTAINED.

We are not prepared, therefore, to recommend the abolition of Local Boards. The destruction of a valuable existing agency of Local Government before the road to the construction of an efficient substitute is clear appears to us to be most inadvisable. *We are further of opinion that the Local Board should maintain its present relations to the District Council. It should be the agent of the District Council, entrusted with such powers as may be held by its superior authority to be within its capacity to execute. Devolution will no doubt follow as the District Councils gain experience in the best method of public administration. But we see no reason for any modification in the existing law and rules in this respect.

On the assumption, then, that these Local Boards will be maintained, we proceed to discuss their constitution. They consist for the the most part of 12 to 15 members; and, as in the case of District Councils, exclusive of the President, one-half is elected, and one-half is nominated, with the exception of a very few tracts where all are nominated. The President is almost invariably the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Vice-President is always elected; but in approximately four cases out of five the Mamlatdar is elected.

*The discharge of the functions of the Vice-President of a Local Board requires a man with leisure, vigour, aptitude for public affairs, and public spirit; and it is clearly established by the general body of opinion that this combination of qualities cannot often be found. Where it is found, there seems to be no disinclination either on the part of the officials or on the part of the local bodies to utilize such services. The law on the point is already sufficiently elastic: it permits the election of the President when the Government so authorize; and it compels the election of the retention of the Sub-Divisional officer in the post of President. A general rule that the post whether of President or Vice-President must be held by a non-official would lead to serious consequences in many Talukas, where no gentleman with an aptitude and inclination for public business can be found. We are constrained, therefore, to recommend that the law stand unchanged, but that executive orders be given that no official should be permitted to serve as Vice-President, where a suitable non-official gentleman can be found.

In regard to the President, in some few cases in the Presidency Proper, a non-official gentleman with the necessary qualifications may be available, and should be accepted. The Royal Commission recommends (para. 797) that a Sub-Divisional officer should not be President of more than one Sub-District Board. In this recommendation we are unable to concur. If an official is to be President we are strongly of opinion that he should be the Sub-Divisional officer rather than the only other available substitute, the Mamlatdar.

In any event we assume the delegation of very considerable powers to the Vice-President, official or non-official, so that the fact of the Sub-Divisional officer's being President of more than one board is not likely to interfere with the prompt or efficient disposal of work while he is in touch with and equally interested in all the talukas of his charge.

In this case also, we consider that there should be a majority of two-thirds elected, and recommend that the number of the Board should ordinarily be about 18, *e.g.*, six might be nominated of whom not more than three should be nominated officials. One-third should be elected by territorial constituencies, and one-third by special constituencies. We are of opinion that section 6 of the Local Boards Act may be amended so that every municipality within a taluka should have a right to return one representative on the Local Board.

The exact determination of the special constituencies must be settled by Government in accordance with varying local conditions; by way of illustration merely we suggest the following:—One seat for Inamdars and Jahagirdas; one for title-holders and honorary magistrates; two for persons with educational qualifications; and two for the Mahomedan representation.

We recommend that in section 10 of the Act the qualifying limits mentioned in clauses 1, 2 3 and 4 should be brought down to Rs. 16, Rs. 2,500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 20, respectively. We are also of opinion that the mere fact of imprisonment by a Criminal Court should not disqualify a person from a seat on the Local Board unless the conviction is for a serious or heinous offence involving moral turpitude. We therefore recommend that clause (*c*) of section 11 may be so amended as to relax its rigidity in this respect. We further recommend that section 18 (1) be amended as follows:—

(1) Every person possessing the qualifications described in any of the clauses 1 to 3 of section 10: provided that persons who possess the qualifications described in clause (1) reside with the group of villages or within any Municipal District situated in the group of villages for which the list is prepared.

Provided also that in the case of persons possessing the qualification described in clause (2), the holding or immoveable property in respect of which he is so qualified is without the limits of a Municipal district containing more than 5,000 inhabitants.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

It remains to consider the executive staff of the District Council and of the Local Board. The benefit conferred upon the existing District and Taluka Local Boards by the unpaid services of the Collector, the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Mamlatdar is perhaps somewhat inadequately recognized. There is no doubt that whatever justification there may be for the criticisms brought against the administration of these bodies from the point of view of self-government, local affairs have been administered with remarkable efficiency and economy; and the advantages which the people have derived in the solid returns from the expenditure of their funds deserve the gratitude even of these critics. Reforms which deprive the people of these gratuitous services cannot be commended on the score of economy.

We recommend later on that the district Council should in certain districts establish an Educational and Public Works staff of their own; and the responsibilities connected with their administration will require the appointment of a competent Secretary corresponding to the Chief Officer of the more important Municipalities. This officer would also be the Secretary to the several Committees.

It has been suggested that it is advisable that the whole of the accounts work of the district Council and the Local Board should be separated from the Revenue offices. It is certainly advisable that the non-official President of a reformed District Council should have a separate office for himself and his staff. But we do not consider it necessary to carry this separation down to the Taluka offices or to remove the funds either of the District Council or of the Local Board from the custody of the Government Treasury Officers. This cash is retained even in the case of Municipalities, and constitutes no encroachment upon the independence of the Local Body. Even where the Collector remains the President it would be convenient that the District Council staff should have a separate room and be readily accessible to the non-official Vice-President and Members of the Council.

We come now to the difficult question of control of local authorities by the central authority. The existing powers are contained in sections 62 to 67 of the Act. They enable the Collector to inspect and supervise the actions of a Board, and to give advice to the Board; further, to suspend the execution of any act which is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to lead to a breach of the peace; further, in case of emergency, to take action at the expense of the Board. The Commissioner may prevent extravagance in the establishments entertained by a Board; and the Governor in Council may direct the execution of any duty imposed upon a Board at the expense of the Board, and in the last resort may supersede a Board.

We would not have considered it necessary to elaborate the fundamental proposition that the central control of the national Government is indispensable, but we find that serious misconceptions have been created owing to the ambiguity of the remarks of the Royal Commission on this point.

*In accordance with the view which we have thus been led to take of the relations which should prevail between the central and the local authorities, we are constrained to submit that the extension of the powers of the local authorities which we recommend must be accompanied by a strengthening of the powers of control of the central authority. It is obvious that in the past the strongly officialised character of the Boards has dispensed with the need of outside control; and that the public interest demands that if internal control be surrendered, external control must be strengthened. We would invite attention to the Assam Local Self-government Act of 1915, and consider that the powers therein contained in Chapters IX and X might be adopted as a model in the legislation that will be necessary.

We also recommend provisions similar to those contained in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 7 of the Assam Act. It is of great public importance that members of Boards should command public confidence and be zealous in the public service. Instances are known where men have secured appointment to a Board for the sake of the dignity attaching to the position and have then totally ignored their responsibilities. Under the Municipal Act, section 15 (2) prescribes for the removal of a councillor from office under certain con-

(Continued on page 8.)

*The Hon. Mr. Patel and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe dissent.

*The Hon. Mr. Patel dissents.

*The Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe dissents.

*The Hon. Mr. Patel dissents,

*The Hon. Mr. Patel, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe and Mir Ayub Khan dissent.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 25, 1916.

TINKERING WITH REFORM.

The report of the Committee which was appointed by the Government of Bombay in August last for the purpose of "considering and reporting what changes it is desirable to effect in the constitution of the district and taluka boards and their system of administration in order to secure a greater measure of progress in the development of this form of local self-government," has at length been published. It must be said that the public have been waiting over long for this report, of which so much was expected, having regard to the terms of the Government Resolution under which it was appointed. That Resolution was a frank confession of failure in the past, and it stated the reasons for that failure with clarity and correctness,—the same reasons which have been urged in these columns over and over again. It is well to recall exactly what the Resolution said on this point. It declared that

> "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this state of affairs [namely the disappointingly slow progress of local self-government in the case of local boards and the public apathy] is to a large extent attributable to the fact that the system of administration of local boards remains what it was when these bodies were first constituted under the present Act some thirty years ago, and that during all that time there has been no movement in the direction of endowing them with a more liberal organisation and releasing them from the guiding strings of official control."

The Resolution in fact almost breathed a spirit of fervour for the liberalising of the system of local self-government in rural areas, a spirit which is sadly lacking in the Resolution published yesterday containing the partial decisions arrived at by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee, and is also sadly lacking in the report of the Committee itself. We confess that nothing much better was to be expected from a committee composed as this was. One would hardly expect a committee which consisted of three commissioners, a deputy commissioner, a retired deputy collector, a Government pleader and Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, with only two other non-officials, to produce a very startling document of reform. But the recommendations are even more timid and hesitating than one could have expected under any circumstances and make one despair whether there will ever be any bold step in advance taken, such as is really needed, if local self-government in the Presidency is to be galvanised from the apathy which at present exists into useful vitality.

The Committee are complimented by Government for the care and thought which they have bestowed on the report. We do not know that the compliment is altogether deserved. They have certainly been an unconscionable time in producing it. The Government Resolution of August last expected that their recommendations would be submitted not later than the end of October last. But by that time the Committee had only just finished hearing the evidence. A perusal of the list of witnesses does not show that the Committee were particularly happy in the sources of their inspiration. One could usefully omit from it many of the names of the non-official witnesses who were called and replace them with a few more men of known independence who could speak with authority on the question. As the Hon. Mr. Patel, in a valuable minute of dissent, remarks, the selection of witnesses was largely made by the collectors themselves and the list includes a not inconsiderable number of pensioners and title-holders, "whose views on matters of this kind cannot be expected to be altogether free from official colour or bias." Even so, however, the Committee display a strong bias themselves in favour of the official evidence as against the non-official. It seems to us that the task before the Committee was of a very simple character. They were asked to make recommendations freeing the system from "the guiding strings of official control" and to provide it with "a more liberal organisation." We cannot conceive that any impartial student of the problem of local self-government in this country would admit that they have done this to an extent which really carries out the wishes and intentions of the Government; so why they should be thanked for not doing what they were asked to do is a mystery. What they have done is that, instead of tackling the question in the liberal spirit in which it was committed to them and drawing up speedily a system which would carry out the intentions of Government, in which case they might have produced their report in a couple of months, they have devoted a vast amount of time to the examination and discussion of objections and difficulties which have been disposed of by the publicists who have gone into this question over and over again. The report in fact is an official report, which was just what was not wanted. It is a striking example of the officials' aptitude in applying the brake on the wheel of progress when they cannot hope altogether to hold it still. We fully agree with the Hon. Mr. Patel when he says that "far from infusing a vital and real spirit of local self-government in these bodies the recommendations proposed will kill what little vitality there may still be in them."

However, the Government do not accept all the recommendations of the Committee. How far they propose themselves to infuse vitality by a more liberal organisation is not fully known, for the Resolution published yesterday states very clearly that they are unable to accept many of the proposals, only deals with a few of them and postpones altogether the consideration of the financial proposals which it considers "to be based in the main on wrong premises." We shall ourselves deal with these financial proposals and the other questions which the Resolution leaves untouched on another occasion. For the rest, it has to be noted that, in regard to the question of elective majorities, the Government propose to be guided by the Committee's recommendation that the proportion of elected members should not be less than two-thirds of the whole. But with what a host of reservations! It will not apply at all to taluka boards. There will be "due regard for local circumstances" and the Commissioner are to decide the number of members of each board, the number to be nominated, the distribution of elected seats between territorial and special constituencies and the constitution of special constituencies. That again is just what is not wanted. We do not want an elastic system which can be extended or contracted or manipulated according to the will or whim of the local autocrat. We want a settled system with which that personage cannot interfere or which he cannot modify. Until that has been achieved there will be no vitality and no liberality. Finally,—we have left it to the last because it is the most painful,—there is a half-hearted and wholly unsatisfactory attempt to meet the demand for non-official chairmen. There *are* to be non-official chairmen, but not *elected*. They will be appointed, and first of all the Commissioners are to report in which of the districts the *experiment* can in their opinion be tried with reasonable prospects of success, and to state the names of the non-official gentlemen whose nomination as presidents they recommend. What a farce! Does the Government of Bombay really suppose the public will be satisfied with such a trumpery reform. It must be realised that a very different spirit is abroad to-day compared to that which allowed the liberal intentions of Lord Ripon to be "scotched" thirty years ago. Is Lord Willingdon content that his liberal intentions should end so miserably? If he has retired from the contest, there are other reformers who have not and will not!

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

There are still some persons who, oppressed by the congestion of traffic in modern cities, sigh for the days when the pedestrian was the most important user of the high ways. Those days will not return. But, obviously, there is no reason why the roads should be given over without restriction to almost any weight or size of vehicle that wishes to use them. In England and other Western countries the complaint is not unoften heard that highways constructed with all the patience and skill that modern road engineering can supply, and well fitted to maintain their surfaces in perfect condition under normal horse or motor traffic, are being worn into holes faster than they can be repaired by the inexorable, heavy, solid-tyred motorbuses and lorries. In Bombay, as in other growing cities in this country, vehicles of the kind mentioned are being imported in increasing numbers for daily use. The necessity of keeping the highways of the city in as perfect an order as possible demands that the experience of the West should become a lesson as well as a guide in the matter. In this connection it is interesting to learn that the House of Lords has now taken a step in the right direction by inserting in the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Bill a clause giving local authorities power, when they make new highways, to close them, if they wish, to motor omnibuses and similar vehicles or to levy on them a special contribution towards upkeep. Those who are aware of the state of many of the roads in the city,—especially the roads in, and in the neighbourhood of, the industrial centres,—have come to realise that road construction and road law have not kept pace with traffic development in our city any more than in many other cities in the world. It is obviously a poor and ill economy that allows the expenditure of thousands of rupees on surfaces which are wrecked by heavy public and trade vehicles which contribute no more than do the relatively light carriages. The ideal city which will have its trade roads quite separate from what may be called its "pleasure" and ordinary roads, and in which a weight limit separating the traffic is fixed, is apparently for the future. Meanwhile, it is essential that the biggest toll should be exacted from the heaviest goers. It may therefore be hoped that it will not be long before a provision of the character, inserted by the House of Lords in the Bill referred to, will be introduced into our road law.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The third annual report of the Depressed Classes Mission, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, bears the impress of good and patient work done under difficulties. While economically the depressed classes in these provinces are much better off, than those in Maharstra and Southern India, they are, writes Mr. Sayyed the Superintendent, in a far worse state as far as the prevalence of illiteracy, drink and evil social customs is concerned. The Christian Mission Schools provide facilities for the education of the boys of these classes, but it is deplorable that the prejudice born of caste distinctions still comes in the way of the admission of these unfortunate children to the Municipal primary schools of Nagpur. "I have not yet seen," writes Mr. Sayyed, "a single boy in any of such schools, though some of them are quite near the depressed classes localities." It is, however, gratifying that this difficulty does not operate, to a very great extent, as far as higher education is concerned, and that the tendency of the depressed classes boys being towards English education, the number of boys attending English schools is on the increase. The Mahar boy who passed in the last Matriculation examination joined the Hislop College at Nagpur. Another Mahar student in the Niel City School, who was refused admission in the same school in 1913 on account of his being a Mahar, was invited to the last social gathering of that school and openly dined with the other boys. The Branch maintains a boarding house, two night schools, one day school, a dispensary, and a women's class. The experience of the last few years' work has shown that a very effective means of helping the boys to elevate themselves is the provision of free hostels under strict but sympathetic personal supervision. The hostel maintained by the Branch has proved a success, 14 boys studying in the high schools, and the Training College being its inmates. It is a common experience that the depressed classes neither take sufficient advantage of the Government and Municipal dispensaries, nor are there any particular inducements offered to them to do so. The popularity of the dispensary started by the Branch which treated 2400 patients in three months shows how, if efforts are made in the right spirit, they prove successful in persuading these people to resort to proper medical help. How great is the need of this effort will be apparent from the following incident described in the report:—

> Once I heard that a young Mahar at Panchpaoli was suffering from pneumonia. But his people thought it was Kapsi Mata fever (visitation of the goddess of cotton) and that there was no necessity for any medicine. As the case was very serious I took Dr. Varhadpande to the patient's house which was a small hut measuring about 10 by 10 feet and in which seven souls were living. Before entering the house we were asked to take off our shoes as the Kapsi Mata was stationed in the house. They allowed the doctor to examine the patient; but they said that they did not want any treatment.

Notes of the Day

Germany's Problem.

There have been German war councils before and one is naturally inclined to exercise caution in drawing conclusions from the fact that the Kaiser has summoned another one to Berlin. But we cannot, nevertheless, escape from the significance of the conference, which it is reported is now meeting or about to meet; not only Hindenberg, Mackensen and Falkenhayn and all the other great men from the Eastern and Western fronts, but the disgraced and discredited Moltke. Nor can we escape from the significance of the problem with which they have to deal. The plan, when the great offensive at Verdun began, was to be in Paris in a fortnight. The Crown Prince's divisions, three months afterwards, are still battering themselves vainly against the French walls, and like a receding tide they come up a little less far every time. There is work to be done on the Eastern front. Austria has her hands full with Italy. There is a campaign coming in the Balkans. There is the assistance that has to be given to the Turks. If a collapse is to be avoided in the West more men will have to be concentrated, not only at Verdun, but at other points. Where are the men coming from? How are all these vast and exhausting commitments to be met? In view of the events of the past two weeks or so in the Verdun area how are Mackensen and Hindenberg to get their reinforcements? Surely, this new war council in Berlin is fraught with more momentous issues than any during the whole war. Now will Germany have to make the decision to cast the last die.

Women and Agriculture.

Mr. Acland's warning in the Commons to the farmers that they must not be prejudiced against women working on land was apparently prompted by the silent revolution that is going on in England, as in other belligerent countries, in regard to the position of women in most industries and occupations including agriculture. While many of the farm labourers are either in the trenches, in training or in munition factories, it is inevitable that their places should be taken by women. That the fact that women have come to stay, as far as the occupation of agriculture is concerned, is coming to be recognised is seen in the attempt now being made on the farms of the Cambridge University School of Agriculture to teach women farming. A party of fifteen women drawn from all parts of the country have just completed a course of a month, during which time they did a little of everything which is done on a farm at this time of the year. A correspondent in the "Daily News" gives an interesting description of how the women learnt agricultural practice. They were not above picking up a hint or two from the farm hands. They wore heavy boots, thick trousers and leather gaiters, and plodded through the mud of the farm yard as if they had spent all their lives "on the land."

Health of British Soldiers in India.

The health of the European troops in India, during the year 1914, according to the Annual Report, for the period, of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which has just been issued, was fairly satisfactory. The proportion of deaths was 4.32 per thousand and though this compares rather unfavourably with the figure for the previous year, namely, 3.20 per thousand, it shows a slight improvement over the average of 4.90 in the period 1909-13. The ratio of invalids sent Home showed a substantial decline in 1914, amounting to 6.01 as against 7.49 in 1913 and an average of 7.61 in the four previous years. On the other hand, there was an increase in the ratio of admissions to hospitals. In the period of 1909-13 the figure was 589.1 per mille, and in 1913 580.5, but in 1914 it rose to 614.1. The death ratio among Indian troops was 4.17 per thousand a little higher as compared with 4.01 in 1913, but lower than the average rate of 5.35 in the period of 1908-12, while the ratio of men invalided in 1914 is given as 7.36 as against 5.32 and 5.31.

Irish Papers and the Rebellion.

One of the bye-effects of the Irish rebellion has been that some of Dublin's daily newspapers have been badly hit. Two of them, according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," were printed close by the Post Office, "Freeman's Journal" in Prince's Street, immediately at the side of the Government building, and the "Irish Independent" in Middle Abbey Street, only a stones-throw away. To the former, as the organ of the Irish Nationalist Party, the Sinn Fein element had the strongest objection. To the latter the Larkinites had not a less strong objection because it belongs to the same agency which controls the Tramway Company, against which the last strike was unsuccessfully conducted. The correspondent writing in mail week proceeds:—

> It is said that about the middle of the week the rioters produced a war organ of their own, doubtless from one of the captured offices. The "Daily Express and Mail" offices are situated on the south side of the river, but they were raided at the very outset of the disturbances last Monday because they offered a point of vantage for the attack on the Castle. The "Irish Times", is also printed on the south side of the river, and that it was not raided in the first rush it owes to its geographical position. It was able to continue publication, although in a very abbreviated form, in which it served the purpose of a medium for Government notices. The other papers mentioned above have not appeared since last Monday. It is the first break in the "Freeman's", publication for over 150 years.

A Coorg Gentleman and his Revolver.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a Coorg gentleman in which are described the circumstances under which he has been deprived by the Government of India of what every member of the Coorg race deems his birthright,—the privilege to carry arms and to be exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act. The case is an instance of the arbitrary way in which the executive in this country exercises its powers under the Arms Act. The exemption from the operations of the Act enjoyed by the Coorg race is in some respects unlike that enjoyed by the ordinary run of exempted persons in India. The Coorg's right to bear arms is a hereditary right and every genuine Coorg, by reason of his race, is entitled not only to wear on his person any number of arms on any occasion, but is also excused from taking out a license for any such weapons. The Coorgs enjoy this extraordinary privilege on account of their martial traditions and characteristics, their steadfast loyalty to the Crown and in return for their liability to perform military or police duties when called upon by Government. It will be observed that Mr. K. Somiah, the author of the correspondence, though far from his native country, loyally and quite spontaneously wrote to Government on August 6th, 1914, offering to serve the King-Emperor in any military capacity. He received a letter of thanks from the authorities and was told that this services would be availed of when needed. It is extraordinary now to find that within a year of this loyal offer, this same gentleman should be deprived of his national rights on the ground of a petty altercation with a tram conductor. It is evident from the correspondence and from the finding of the Magistrate that the latter did not take a serious view of the assault and that the Coorg gentleman retaliated only under provocation. We cannot understand how anyone can conclude that Mr. Somiah was guilty of such a grievous offence as to warrant such drastic punishment as that inflicted.

Official and Personal.

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett now at home on leave, has been appointed to the Northern Army Command in India.

Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Director of Medical Services in India. When he takes up his appointment here Sir Pardey Lukis, who is now temporary Director, will revert to his substantive post of Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Major-General Young, whose tenure of the office of Brigade Commander expires in June will continue in the Rangoon Brigade until further orders.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

Sir James Willcocks has been appointed Colonel of the North Lancashires.

Sir James Ewing has been appointed Principal of Edinburgh University.

The death is reported from Maymyo at the age of 34 of Mr. A. M. Macnab, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Shwebo.

As a result of a cafe chantant organised by Mrs. M. McCarthy, wife of the managing proprietor of the "Rangoon Gazette" in aid of war funds a sum of Rs. 22,316 has been realised.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NINTY-FOURTH DAY.

FRENCH MAINTAIN ALL POSITIONS.

GERMAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE ON THE TIGRIS

On the Verdun line, the Germans are now attacking on a front of fifteen miles, but the French are holding fast everywhere, having gained appreciable advantages, some of which are tactically important, as threatening the enemy's position in the centre of the Meuse front.

The ninety-fourth day of the battle of Verdun has been marked by more violent fighting than ever. The struggle raged with intense fierceness on both banks of the Meuse, but the French maintained all the positions captured on the previous day. The French continued to drive the Germans from Fort Douaumont where now the enemy only holds the north-east corner.

The Kaiser is said to have summoned a Council of War in Berlin of his most notable Generals, to decide upon the apportionment of troops between the eastern and western fronts, which has apparently been thrown out of balance by the Verdun operations.

General Lake reports that the south bank of the Tigris is clear of the enemy as far as the Shatbelbai, which joins the Tigris opposite Kut. The British main force has reached a line from Megasis to Dujailah, about two miles inside the Esbinn positions.

In the occupation of Sendesht on the Persian frontier, 47 miles south of Luke Urmia, another Russian advance towards Mosul in a fresh direction is reported.

The German Government has established a "War Feeding Office," whereby all foodstuffs, fodder and their raw materials will be commandeered and be under state control.

The House of Commons has adopted a vote of credit of 350 millions, making a total of war credits 2,362 millions.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Compulsion Bill.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Government of India Bill, and the Bill has been referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Asquith had formal consultations with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Redmond and he is expected to make his [illegible]ment regarding Ireland to-day.

MURDEROUS STRUGGLE AT VERDUN

FRENCH MAINTAIN ALL CAPTURED POSITIONS.

VERDUN CENTRE.

A FIFTEEN-MILE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH HOLDING FAST EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, May 23.

A semi-official statement says:—The Germans are now attacking on a front of fifteen miles, but our line holds fast everywhere. We are replying successfully and have gained appreciable advantages, some of which, like Haudromont and Fort Douaumont, are tactically important, as they threaten the enemy's position in the centre of the Meuse front.

MORE VIOLENT FIGHTING THAN EVER.

FORT DOUAUMONT BEING CLEARED OF GERMANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 23.

The ninety-fourth day of the battle of Verdun has been marked by more violent fighting than ever.

This afternoon's communiqué says that throughout the night the struggle raged with intense fierceness on both banks of the Meuse.

The Germans made furious counter-attacks against all our positions on Hill 304 but completely failed.

The enemy used numerous flame projectors, notably westward of Hill 304 which enabled him to penetrate one trench but a brilliant counter-attack immediately drove him out.

The Germans east of the Meuse, in spite of intense artillery preparation, were broken by our fire and none of the attackers even reached our lines.

Stubborn fighting proceeds in the Thiaumont-Douaumont sector.

The enemy during the night increased his massed attacks and suffered enormous losses. He only succeeded in re-occupying one trench northward of Thiaumont Farm.

We continued in spite of vigorous resistance to drive out the Germans from Fort Douaumont where now the enemy only holds the north-east corner.

MURDEROUS STRUGGLE.

ALL POSITIONS MAINTAINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 24.

Last night's communiqué says: German counterattacks in the Verdun region developed extreme violence. After bombardment with heavy guns lasting the whole morning the German's left of the Meuse launched assaulting masses against our positions east and west of Morthomme.

The first attack was swept by artillery and machine gun fire and was repulsed with sanguinary losses without the enemy being able to approach our lines.

The second attack, equally desperate, at seven in the evening gained a footing in a western trench but an immediate counter-attack completely drove the enemy back.

A murderous struggle raged all day in the Haudromont-Douaumont region on the right of the Meuse.

The Germans multiplied assaults each of which was preceded by the most formidable artillery preparation.

Despite all these efforts we maintained all the positions we conquered yesterday, particularly at Fort Douaumont. We took over 300 prisoners. Two German aeroplanes were felled in fights in the air near Furnes and Beaumont respectively.

A French pilot was attacked by three enemy machines in the Linge district of the Vosges. He felled one and put the others to flight.

BRITISH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says: There were heavy reciprocal bombardments last night and to-day about the Vimy Ridge where the situation is unchanged.

Hostile artillery was most active to-day between Hooge and the Ypres-Roulers Railway. There was some artillery and mining activity elsewhere.

Hostile aircraft were active on portions of our front yesterday.

Fourteen enemy aeroplanes were engaged and one was driven down damaged in enemy lines.

GERMAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

PROBLEM OF APPORTIONING TROOPS.

VERDUN SQUEEZE TELLING ITS TALE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 23.

Berlin telegrams received in Berne announce that the Kaiser has summoned to Berlin Generals Hindenburg, Mackensen, Falkenhayn, Moltke and the Minister for War to a Council of War to decide on the apportionment of troops between the eastern front and western.

It is stated that Generals Hindenburg and Mackensen are pressing for reinforcements, the despatch of which is prevented by the Verdun operations.

The inclusion of Moltke, who has been in semi-disgrace, is considered significant.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERS EVERYTHING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 23.

It is announced in Berlin that the Federal Council has authorised the Chancellor to establish a new Board to be known as the "War Feeding Office" which will be empowered to seize all foodstuffs, fodder and their raw materials in the Empire and regulate their sale and consumption.

Herr von Batocki, President of East Prussia, has been appointed President of the Board, Dr. Helfferich has been appointed Minister of Interior and Deputy Imperial Chancellor and Count Roedern has been appointed Minister of Finance.

RUBBER IN DUTCH MAILS

CONDEMNED AS CONTRABAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Prize Court has condemned as contraband a large quantity of rubber found in the mails of the Dutch steamers Tubantia, Gelria and Hollandia from Brazil.

REBEL MENACE AGAINST ZUARA.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION DESPATCHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 23.

Owing to the increasing menace of rebels against Zuara, inhabitants of which are loyal, an expedition was sent there from Tripoli and defeated the rebels who abandoned booty and prisoners.

ITALIANS CARRY IMPORTANT POSITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 24.

A communiqué says enemy is reported to be gathering between Garda and Adige.

The Italians after repulsing enemy attacks between Astico and Brenta and Val Sugana, gradually fell back to the main lines in perfect order.

The Italians carried an important position in Upper Cordevole, taking 50 prisoners and much ammunition.

There was more intense artillery activity at Gorizia and Monfalcone.

BELGIAN OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

A Belgian official communiqué states that operations at Ruanda are developing satisfactorily. The Germans retreated owing to the occupation of Kigale threatening their communications. General Tombeau has occupied Montkama. The attacks on Kondoa Irangi have abated, the enemy having lost heavily in both main attacks. Owing to transport difficulties their rations were once reduced to a cup of rice and a piece of sugarcane. Our cattle have now been protected.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The result of the South Londonderry by-election due to Mr Gordon's appointment to an Irish judgeship.

Mr. Henry, Unionist, 3,808, Mr. Turnbull, Independent, 214.

MESOPOTAMIA.

GENERAL LAKE'S ADVANCE.

BRITISH MAIN FORCE NEAR KUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

General Lake reports that the south bank of the Tigris is clear of the enemy as far as the Shattelhai, which river joins the Tigris opposite Kut, except for small rearguards covering a bridge over the Hai, some five hundred yards from its junction with the Tigris.

The British main force has reached a line from Megasis to Dujailah, which is about two miles inside the Esbinn positions.

The enemy on the north bank is still occupying Sanniyat. The temperature is over a hundred in the shade.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON MOSUL

SENDESHT OCCUPIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD. May 23.

In the occupation of Sendesht on the Persian frontier, 47 miles south of Lake Urmia, a communiqué reports another advance towards Mosul in a fresh direction.

Elsewhere a Russian regiment drove the Germans across the Voseluhn, a tributary of the Pripet.

WHY SILVER HAS FALLEN.

COMPETITIVE INFLUENCE OF ALLIES REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The "Times" is of opinion that the fall in the price of silver is due to an arrangement among the Allies, whereby purchases are made through agencies representing their joint interests.

POST-WAR TRADING WITH ENEMIES.

MANCHESTER'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution by 932 votes to 234, in favour of not granting after the war the same facilities to our present enemies in trading with the Empire as to the Allies and neutrals, also in favour of steps to make dumping and a return to pre-war conditions impossible and effectually to eliminate the enemy influence. 1,300 members did not vote.

EMPIRE DAY.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.

The special significance of Empire Day this year is emphasised not merely by the Government's recognition but by imposing demonstrations throughout the United Kingdom.

A message from Mr. Kipling says. Known in as a nation what we are fighting for and realising as men and women the resolve that has been added to us by what each has endured, we go forward now under the proud banner of grief's losses to greater effort and endurance, and, if necessary, heavier sacrifice equal to sponsors for the deliverance of mankind."

INDIA'S FUTURE.

PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.

"The Times" Empire Day edition publishes lengthy articles on India's future place in the Empire and Indian States.

The former outlines the difficulties in the way of settlement, especially on the question of India Office control, but emphasises that the difficulties must be overcome. The task will require much time and infinite patience, but can be done, and unless British statesmanship becomes bankrupt in genius it will be done.

The latter emphasises the impossibility of disregarding Indian States in the constitutional and political developments after the war and that the necessity has been established for some organic connection between the Government of India and the ruling Princes to enable the latter to have a voice in the settlement of questions in which they and their subjects are vitally interested.

"The Times" says that the time has come to work out a scheme for a council of princes to deal with such matters on a definite constitutional footing with necessary safeguards. Also attention is drawn to the necessity of upholding the rights and status of princes in questions of precedence etc.

FRESH VOTE OF CREDIT.

SLIGHT DIMINUTION IN EXPENDITURE.

INCREASED ADVANCES TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Asquith moved a vote of credit of three hundred millions, making a total of war credits 2,362 millions.

He said that the recent expenditure over fifty days had averged £4,820,000 daily. There had been a slight diminution in expenditure on the fighting forces and the increase had been incurred mainly in loans to the Allies which amounted to 74 millions from the 1st. April to the 20th May. One of our great contributions to the Allies was financial assistance which was gladly given in the common cause. The House would not grudge addition to our expenditure in order that the whole composite financial naval and military fabric upon whose co-operative work the success of the allied efforts depended, should be kept in a state of efficiency, (Cheers).

The present credit would carry us to the beginning of August but he could not hold out any hope of sensible reduction of expenditure.

LATER.

The vote of credit was adopted unanimously.

COMPULSION BILL.

PASSED BY THE LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Compulsion Bill without a division.

Lord Kitchener said the Bill would enable them to regulate the flow of recruits and prevent fluctuations. Generals and their staffs would be abie to rely with greater certainty on the necessary drafts and the rank and file would be encouraged by the thought that all of their countrymen were prepared to support them to the uttermost, It would also enable them to use men not fit for general service on suitable home service and clerical work, to maintain the number of the army in a manner hitherto impossible and to take our full share in the great conflict.

PAYMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

In the Commons, Mr. Bonar Law answering a series of questions regarding the payment of British troops in East Africa by Indian rupees stated that the question of future currency arrangements in East Africa would be carefully considered after the war. He did not consider that the establishment of a local mint was justified.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

A "Pioner" cable says:—

A commission consisting of eight Swiss medical officers has started for London to select German invalid soldiers for transference to Switzerland. A similar commission is going to Germany but the first 500 British prisoners will be selected by German doctors and will arrive in Switzerland this month. Colonel Picot, ex-British Attache at Berne, represents the British prisoners in Switzerland. His Indian experience qualifies him to arrange separate camps for transferred Indian soldiers.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Greek steamer Anastasios-Coroneos and the Italian steamer Birmania have been sunk.

LATER.

The British steamer Rhenass, the Danish steamer Karla and the Italian barque Erminia have been sunk. Seven of those on board the Rhenass were killed.

The Erminia was sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean and the crew landed at Cartagena. The submarine stripped the vessel.

WIDNES BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Colonel Hall Walker has been re-elected unopposed for Widnes. A bye-election was necessitated by the recent gift of his racing studs to Government.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

LORD ISLINGTON ON NEW AMENDMENTS.

"IN FULL ACCORD WITH INDIAN SENTIMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Government of India Bill and the Bill has been referred to a joint committee.

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Lords Lord Islington, moving that the Government of India Bill be read a second time, drew special attention to the clause enabling appointment to be made to civil posts and military commissions of rulers and subjects of Native States and adjacent territories like Nepal. Many of these persons were now serving, and had previously served, in the Army and done loyal and gallant service to the Empire. He was confident that the proposal would give satisfaction to the rulers of those States, many of whom freely employed British subjects in their territories. These States, though enjoying a large measure of autonomy, had always been proud to consider themselves component parts of the Empire and had presented our forces with some of the finest and most reliable of our fighting material.

Provisions enabling selected subjects of these States to compete in the Indian Civil Service examinations and enabling rulers and subjects to be nominated for legislative councils were significent of Indian development, and he felt sure that they were in full accord with modern Indian sentiment.

BUSINESSMEN AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

Clause 5 was intended to enable Executive Councils to obtain the services of an eminent banker or merchant on their bodies. Such appointments were only for five years and no pension was attached. Under the present law it was impossible to expect any eminent business man to sacrifice his business for so short a period, but he hoped that the opportunities now afforded would be seized in coming years when commercial and industrial development should play so important a part in India.

Referring to the amendment to the fifth schedule of the Act of 1915 he recalled that last year some of their lordships had desired that the whole schedule be repealed. Lord Islington thought that the amended schedule would satisfy them. Only what was necessary had been left in and what could not properly be left in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council had now been omitted. The Bill had been carefully examined by an advisory committee and could be described as their work. They had considered various amendments which had been discussed in the Commons last year, and if in the main they had not been admitted he could assure the House it was only after due consideration of each case.

A DEFINITE ADVANCE.

The Bill was a definite advance in the political development of India and he believed it would be accepted in that sense by the Indian community.

Lord Sydenham warmly welcomed the opening of the public services to Indians not born in British India, and other amendments affecting the relations between the Government of India and Native States, the powers of councils and the Secretary of State. They might seem small administrative adjustments but they might, in certain circumstances, prove of vital importance. The administrative results would require careful scrutiny.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie had thought it advisable that the joint committee be assisted by members of the House of Lords who were familiar with India, who would realise the exact bearings of the amendments suggested.

In addition to Lord Sydenham, Lords Macdonnell, Islington and Loreburn supported the suggestion.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

PREMIER'S INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Mr. Asquith had informal consultations last night, the persons whom he saw including Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Redmond.

It is announced that Mr Asquith will not make his statement regarding Ireland till Thursday.

Meanwhile he will continue consultations and the Cabinet will review the situation.

SENTENCES ON IRISH REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Nine more court-martial sentences have been pronounced in Ireland, including one of death in Dublin and another in Wexford. These have been commuted to ten and five years penal servitude respectively.

Other sentences very, after commutations, from one to ten years and include two from Dublin and five from Galway.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, May 24.

Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the offer of a committee of the republicans of thirty States to work on behalf of his candidature for the presidency.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

DADA V NANABHOY.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR SURAJMAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hussam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain hundis.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Broacha, of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused. Mr. J. Baptista watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a witness in the case.

Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Mr. Velinker: Speaking about the drafts, is this pencil draft in English in your handwriting?

Witness: Yes.

It refers to a cheque?—Yes.

I now remind you that a cheque was given?—No cheque was given by me.

I don't mean a cheque was drawn by you. I mean "handed over" by you?—I did not hand over a cheque. It was handed over by the accused. He obtained a cheque from Holkar, took it to the complainant and handed it over to him.

Mr. Davar enquired what the draft related to.

Mr. Velinker said it referred to the suit between Holkar and Asidbai, the complainant's mother. Mr. Surajmal, who was attorney for Holkar, gave a draft of a receipt to be passed by Asidbai.

Mr. Davar enquired where Mr. Velinker had got the draft from. These documents belonged to his client.

Mr. Velinker refused to say from where they had got it.

Mr. Davar said it was stolen property and again enquired where Mr. Velinker had got it from.

Mr. Velinker said it was given him by his client and he was putting it to the witness.

Mr. Davar objected. He said Messrs. Vatcha and Co., who were Dada's attorneys then, must have parted with it. They should have handed it over to his (Mr. Davar's) client's attorneys when he changed his solicitors. This was unprofessional conduct. The document belonged to his client and was evidently got from Messrs. Vatcha and Co., who should have sent it to them.

The Magistrate said the draft had not been tendered.

Mr. Velinker next showed witness a Gujerati draft in pencil and asked him if it was in his handwriting.

Witness replied in the affirmative

Mr. Davar said this was another of his client's property.

Wr. Velinker: Whom did you give it to?

Witness: It was given to the accused.

Mr. Davar said it should first be tendered. No questions could be asked regarding the existence or contents of it unless the document was tendered.

Mr. Velinker said that was beside the point. He was not asking about the contents of the document but he only wanted to have the previous history of it. He would tender it when the time came.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Mr. Velinker: Whom did you hand over the draft to?

Witness: It was handed over either to the accused or Holkar's clerk with a request that a receipt in that form should be obtained from the complainant's mother.

The Magistrate: Was it handed over by you?

Witness: Yes. It was written out in their presence and the accused suggested in what form the draft should be.

Mr. Velinker: And you accepted the suggestion and drafted it.

Witness: The accused was present and after some discussion the draft was written out.

Why could not the accused have written it out himself?—The accused and Holkar's clerk came to me and said they had settled the dispute between Asidbai and Holkar for Rs. 9,000 and that Rs. 9,000 should be paid and a proper receipt obtained from Asidbai. The draft was then prepared after some discussion between us three. Subsequently Holkar's clerk and the accused said they would go to Tatia Saheb.

THE PRIVILEGE OF A CLIENT.

Mr. Baptista said it was the privilege of a client to say whether the contents of a document belonging to him should be disclosed or not.

Mr. Davar said his client did not waive his right.

The Magistrate enquired if witness had got instructions from his client Holkar to disclose the contents.

Witness answered in the negative.

Mr. Velinker submitted that the contents only of such documents could not be disclosed as were intended to be confidential.

Witness said every communication made by Holkar to him was made in professional confidence.

Mr. Velinker said that in that case he would not press the question for further details.

Mr. Velinker:—At this interview was Asidbai present?

Witness: Can I be asked this question?

The Magistrate enquired the object of putting the question

Mr. Velinker said he wanted to show that Mr. Surajmal had acted in a way which was not the usual way with respectable solicitors. Mr. Surajmal gave a document of this description which was supposed to be sent to Mr. D'Cunha. Counsel was asking this to show that Mr. Surajmal was not doing a proper thing. Asidbai was not his client at all.

OBJECT OF THE QUESTION.

The Magistrate enquired how that would help the case.

Mr. Velinker said Mr. Surajmal did all this to secure Rs. 3,000 which he was eventually going to get from the promissory note to Shambhuprasad. It was all done with the object of collaring Rs. 3,000. If the money had gone to Mr. D'Cunha, it would not have come to witness. So witness wanted it to go to Dada and eventually through him to himself. The whole arrangement was engineered so that the money might not go to Mr. D'Cunha.

The Magistrate said this sum had nothing to do with the sum of Rs. 3,000 for which the accused had been charged.

Witness said the allegation was entirely false. On the contrary the accused had written to Gandhi asking him to tell Dada that he was getting Asidbai's suit settled.

Mr. Velinker said the accused as a managing clerk might have been up to certain dodges but he asked why Mr. Surajmal should have done that.

Mr. Velinker: Do you know Amichand Mangaldas?

Witness: Yes.

Did he owe you any money?—No.

Witness was shown item No. 231 in the account filed by him in the suit of Dada v. himself.

Had you had any business dealings with Amichand?—I used to invest his moneys in Bombay.

Did you do anything else?—No.

Look at item No. 231. This is a cheque for Rs. 2,800, paid to Dada to pay to Amichand for equitable mortgage. You drew the cheque on the National Bank?—Yes.

In favour of whom?—The complainant.

You debited that amount to Dada's account?—Yes.

What did you do with that cheque?—It went into my account in my bank. I gave credit to Amichand for that amount in his account with me.

As a matter of fact the cheque was not given to Amichand?—He was not here.

Therefore it was not given to him?—No.

What did you do with the cheque?—I sent it into my account.

Dada denied having received this payment?—He did it at the instigation of the accused.

EVIDENCE IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

You gave evidence in the Small Causes' Court —In what matter?

In any matter?—I don't remember. I might have given.

Do you often give evidence there?—I may have casually. But I don't remember.

You gave evidence in the suit of Panda Raju v. Mulji Shiva in 1915?— What time?

Have you a weak memory?—I can't answer that. I think I gave evidence in that suit.

You gave evidence for Mulji Shiva?—I don't know for whom. I can't remember whether I was called by the Court or the defendant.

It was a brokerage suit?—Yes.

You were examined and cross-examined before Mr. Kemp?—Yes.

Are you aware of the remarks made by the Judge about your evidence?—I am not aware.

Mr. Davar objected to the question. He argued to show that the opinion of a judge in such matters did not carry more weight than that of other persons. Once Counsel was attacking the Commissioner of Police and the then Magistrate called his remarks undignified. He however did not mind that and repeated his attack at the next hearing.

THE JUDGE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Velinker (to witness): Did not the judge say that the story told by you was not a nice story, that it did not reflect any credit on you and that the character of your evidence was extraordinary?

The Magistrate said some of the remarks passed were about the third defendant and Mr. Surajmal. There did not appear to be anything else.

Mr. Velinker said here was a copy of the judgment.

Witness: I am not aware of the remarks.

Mr. Velinker: You and the accused have continued to be enemies?

Witness: We parted as enemies. The accused has been most hostile to me.

Have you been hostile to him?—I am not hostile to him.

Is it not a fact that you feel that he instituted false suits against you?—He has done that several times.

And you say that in spite of that you bear him no ill-will?—I bear ill-will to nobody.

I am asking about him?—I am offended with the accused at what he has done against me.

And in consequence of that you bear him ill-will?—I don't.

THE WITNESS AND DADA.

After the settlement of Dada's suit you put up Dada to bring this prosecution?—It is absolutely false.

You wanted to get the accused into trouble because he had asked Dada to file a suit against you?—No.

Mr. Velinker: Can you suggest any reason why Dada should say that you told him to file this complaint?

Witness: Please repeat the question.

The Magistrate: Dada said to the Court in his examination that he had brought this case at your instigation.

Witness: The accused must have put him up to say that and to make all sorts of false allegations against me.

Mr. Velinker: From your experience of the complainant is he capable of making any false allegations which he is put up to make?

Witness: Yes. The accused can get him up to do anything.

Answer my question.—He is simply a tool in the hands of the accused.

Did you recover the costs of the suit from Dada?—A bill of costs has been lodged for taxation.

Did you recover your counter-claim?—Yes, through Payne and Co.

Do you suggest that the accused himself drew up the objections to your account?—He must have had a considerable hand in drawing up the objections.

That is your surmise?—That is my conjecture.

How would you draw up objections if your client told you he did not recollect that money was paid?—I would not put in any objection then.

Is it a fact that the accused and Dada were very friendly when in your office?—Yes and they continued to be so until very lately and might again become so.

Besides the transactions put through your office had they had very many other transactions?—I don't know.

You knew that Dada had implicit confidence in the accused when in your office?—He was under his control.

And had confidence in him?—Yes.

In a large number of instances, the accused used to bring in money from Dada for his customers?—Dada himself used to bring it in.

Not in a single instance out of the transactions of Rs. 4 lakhs did the accused bring in money?—As far as I remember he did not.

I give you an opportunity of correcting yourself. You usually go out of Bombay in vacations?—Yes.

Any moneys brought in then?—My cashier can say as to that.

The Magistrate: Do you say that as far as you remember the accused did not pay the complainant's moneys when you were in Bombay?

Witness: He did not, as far as I remember.

Mr. Velinker: You had a large number of Borah and other clients?

Witness: Yes.

Whose work was transacted in your office?—Yes.

The accused used to bring in moneys from these Borah clients?—Sometimes they paid personally and sometimes the accused brought in money.

The usual course was that the accused brought in money?—The usual course was that the parties brought the money.

You mean the accused's clients?—Yes.

PAYMENTS BY ACCUSED.

Can you show a single entry when the money brought in by the accused has been put down as having been paid by him or on behalf of any of his clients?—No.

There was no reason to put it down in the account and so you did not do it?—There was no reason.

Witness was shown an item on the credit side in which Rs. 5,500 were credited to Naoroji Palonji Khatau in Dada's account and witness was asked who brought that money. He said he could not remember who brought it. It was in 1912.

Mr. Velinker: Do you contradict it if we say the accused brought the money?

Witness: I don't remember.

Therefore you won't contradict it?—I can't speak from memory after such a long time.

Will you contradict the accused on oath?—It is a matter of conjecture. How can I say yes or no?

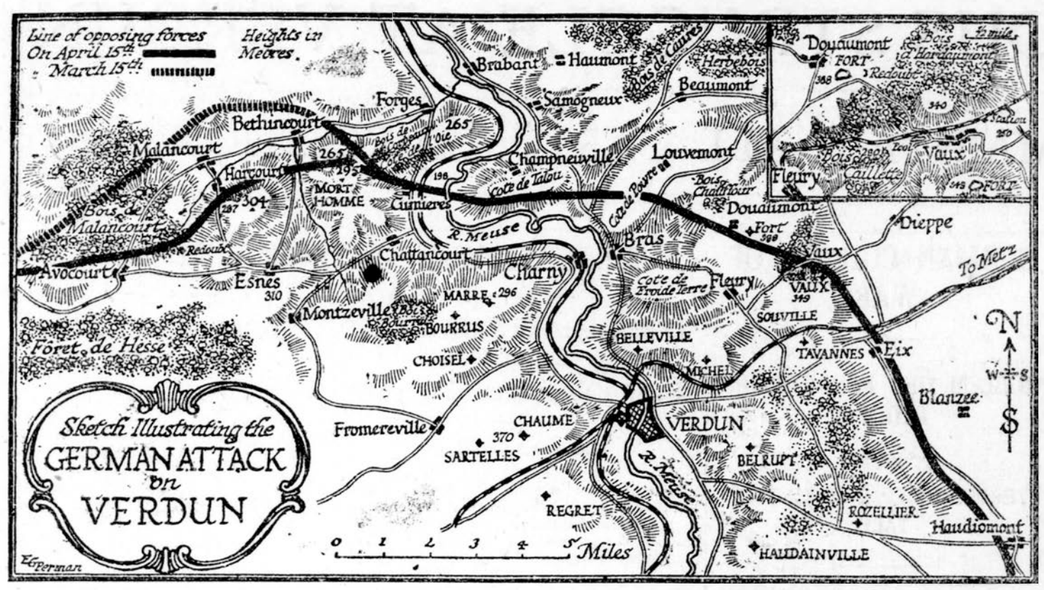
Who brought in the cheque for Rs. 22,000?—The accused and the complainant were present when it was brought in.

Brought in by whom?—I can't tell you but as far as I remember both were present when the cheque was brought in.

As to the entry dated 16th November 1910 for Rs. 2,400 as received from Dada, who brought in this amount?—The entry speaks for itself. I can't remember.

The further hearing was adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

THE GREAT VERDUN STRUGGLE.



On the above map will be seen all the positions along the 15 mile front of Verdun where another great struggle is now in progress The dotted line represents the original front opposite Harcourt and Mort-Homme which the French straightened out after the first month's struggle. The black line represents the front they still hold. The French hold all the strategical points of importance and have in the last few days materially strengthened their whole position.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Continued from page 5.)

ditions. This power does not exist in the present Local Boards Act and should be taken. In this connection we concur in the remarks of the Decentralization Commission in paragraph 798 of their report. †We would thus go further than has been proposed by Government in paragraph 32 of their letter No. 7273, dated 10th October 1913, for we consider it unnecessary and undesirable to wait for the recommendation of the Local Body in a matter of this kind.

On the question of the financial control to be exercised by the District Councils over Local Boards we recommend that section 55 of the present Act be so amended as to give the latter full power to pass their budgets. The Decentralization Committee state: "In our opinion Rural Boards should have the full power to pass their budgets subject only to the maintenance of a prescribed minimum balance which they should not deplete without the sanction of the outside authority."

There are also chapters of the Report on "Functions" and "Finance," which we shall quote in a future issue.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

APPEAL OF A GERMAN'S WIFE FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Mr. Justice Sunder Lal, at the Allahabad High Court, dismissed the appeal preferred by Mrs. K. Unge Foren, wife of L. Unge Foren, a German, against the decision of the District Judge of Saharanpur.

It appeared one Abdullah Khan had been in possession of a certain plot of land as a tenant for many years and had built a dak bungalow at his own cost. Mr. and Mrs. Foren recently purchased the property from the Crown Brewery Company which went into liquidation and filed a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun for ejecting Abdullah Khan. Objection was taken in that suit on the ground that Mr. Foren was a hostile alien and therefore he could not sue in a British Court.

The Subordinate Judge allowed the plea and removed Mr. Foren's name from the record but allowed the suit of his wife Mrs. Foren to be proceeded with and dismissed it on its merits.

In the appeal the District Judge of Saharanpur referring to the defendant's plea that Mr. Foren was a German, said, "I believe by English Law a married woman must be of the same nationality as her husband, but this has not been argued before me. In this connection, however, it is urged that the real owner of the land is the male plaintiff and his wife was only nominally a joint owner with him. I think, it was open to the defendant to prove that the real plaintiff was Mr. Foren alone. The District Judge decided the case only on its merits, holding that the lease was a permanent one and dismissed the appeal with costs.

†The Hon. Mr. Patel and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe dissent.

SAMSON CASE.

NARAN MEHTA IN THE WITNESS-BOX

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with having received bribes.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker with Mr. D. S. Erulkar and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson, Narandas Jivan Mehta said that he was a mehta of "dalwallas". In the year 1913, he said, he was writing the books of several "dalwallas" whose names were put to him by Mr. Nicholson.

The witness recognised and identified the account books and several entries showed to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker the witness said that he had worked as a "mehta" of "dalwallas" for 20 or 25 years. He had a good experience of the accounts of "dalwallas." Witness knew Pasu Muljee. Witness was not in Bombay when Pasu Muljee wrote notices through Pandia and Company. He (witness) had gone out for two or three days. Witness went to Kayani to consult which pleader should be engaged to defend Pasu Muljee in the defamation case. Mr. Kayani took him and Pasu Mulji to Mr. Godinho. Three "dalwallas" had subscribed for Pasu Muljee's defence. They were Pasu himself Kanji Monsee and Pattu Palau. Premji, son of Pattu Palau, kept the accounts of the expenses. Witness and Pasu had access to the money. When the case was going on, information was given by Dharsey Ragharjee. And so summonses were served upon Devraj Khimji and Shamji Keshavji but as Shamji was away from Bombay his summons was served on his partner Muljee Devsee. The books were produced in Court and there the entry relating to the payment of the money on account of "wada" was shown to Mr. Godinho.

Witness remembered that the books of some "dalwallas" were taken to the Police Commissioner's office. (Witness gave the names of the dalwallas whose books were taken). Witness had been there with Kayani. He had only Ruttonsey's diary with him. Others had taken their own. Witness had no conversation with the Commissioner personally. The Commissioner saw the entry in Ruttonsey Laljee's book. The book was returned. Ruttonsey Laljee's book was with witness for six months before he saw the Police Commissioner.

MR. GODINHO AT POLICE OFFICE.

Witness instructed Mr. Godinho to appear in this case on behalf of witnesses Mr. Morris had taken statements of the witnesses. Witness had been ordered by Mr. Morris to go to the Police Office and he had to go for two or three months. Mr. Morris had told witness to be there as he knew many of the "dalwallas" and it was his duty to do so. Witness had seen Mr. Godinho at the Police Office only once. Mr. Godinho had taken witness to the Police Office. God knew what interest Mr. Godinho had in the enquiry. Questioned by the Court witness said that there was no conspiracy among the "dalwallas" to get Mr. Samson into trouble. Witness had nothing against Mr. Samson personally. When there was a motive attributed to the "dalwallas" to have entered into a conspiracy it was witness's duty, having served them so long, to be faithful to them. So he was mixed up in this affair.

The further hearing was adjourned.

NOTHING REVOLUTIONARY ABOUT INDIA.

A LITTLE CRAZY ANARCHISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Lord Hardinge is reported to have told an American journalist that there is ample evidence that Indian agitators received financial and other assistance from Germany.

Wherever attempts were made to suborn the sepoys the soldiers themselves informed the Government. Ofcourse among India's three hundred millions there was some dissatisfaction and disloyalty, but the propaganda of this small minority was anarchistic and not revolutionary. They did not possess any constructive programme.

The persons backing the movement were not the Indian intellectuals, but the half-educated Ghadr party which was frankly anarchists and encouraged by a few crazy people in the United States and probably subsidized by Germans.

Lord Hardinge has the firmest confidence in the loyalty of his Majesty the Amir and that his Majesty will observe the assurances of neutrality given at the outbreak of the war.

ALLIES WAITING FOR KNOCKOUT BLOW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent refers to the Allies' persistent refusal to be provoked into a premature offensive. A British attack could stop the Crown Prince's aggression. The Austrian concentration in Trentino is due to the absence of pressure elsewhere. The Allies can reduce the enemy to the defensive on every side at any moment. But while Germans attacked Verdun because they were unable to undertake a larger operation, the Allies are so bent upon something vastly larger that they are willing to risk local momentary losses in preference to postponing a knock-out blow. The enemy strategy on the Meuse and the Adige is to destroy the Allies' menace. The Allies while making sufficient defensive effort at these points must not compromise the supremely important work of preparation.

"PHILOMEL" ENTERTAINMENT AT DEOLALI.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is proverbial of the Navy to spring surprises upon us. At Deolali on Thursday, the 18th instant, the members of H. M. N. Z. S. Philomel entertained the above station to a theatrical entertainment which well deserved the hearty support and applause it received. Every item was up to the professional standard and the organizers are to be congratulated on their enterprise. Everyone went away delighted after three hours and a half enjoyment with no dull waits. Special mention should be made of the commandant (Major Gunning), and his clever and versatile wife, who performed to perfection. Mrs. Chadwick sang in excellent style her several numbers, which were quite up to the professional pitch. She possesses a pleasing high soprano, and did admirable work in her duets with the well-known Naval Baritome Val. Atkinson. Mrs. Gunning (whom the convalescents dearly love to call "mother"), brought down the house in "You made me love you" and had to respond with "Made a man of you." The ship's Comedian Tim Christmas excelled himself in his numbers. Space does not allow us to do justice to the many other performers. Columns could be written on Q. M. S. Doughty and Pte. Evans, the opening chorus of the Philomels,—Messrs. Isaacs and Tingey, Clarke, Ricketts,—and that skilful dancer, O'Neill, together with the duelists Reg and Bob; also the clever performance at the piano by Stoker Smith. In their stage manager and producer Val Atkinson this company have a valuable asset. The accompaniments were admirably played by Corporal Giddins and Stoker C. Smith. At the Excelsior Theatre next week on June 1st and 2nd, the Company will give a performance in aid of the New Zealand Sailors' and Soldiers' Wounded Fund.

ST. JOHNS AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF HINDU DIVISION.

A benefit performance of "Chandra Has" was given on Tuesday night by the Kirloskar Nataka Company in aid of the Hindu division No. 2 of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, under the presidency of Mr. Vincent, Police Commissioner.

Dr. Navalkar, the Divisional Surgeon of the Brigade made a short speech and presented the report of the officer-in-charge of the Ambulance Brigade. The report stated that this infant division started in 1914 had rendered its first aid services to several injured persons while attending Hindu and Mahomedan fairs in Bombay. The funds collected by them was only sufficient to equip 12 men, though they had as many as 53 men on the rolls. Since December, 1915, their men have been continuously working at the Alexandra Docks and at the different war hospitals in Bombay. Some of their men had volunteered to accompany wounded soldiers in the Ambulance trains to places such as Delhi, Secunderabad, Lucknow, Poona and others. The names of Privates: V. R. Vagle, R. K. Rane, B. K. Rane, and E. F. Rego, were noteworthy as those who have not missed a single duty ordered at the Docks or elsewhere. The question of finance was an important one and money being the dominant factor of any body's existence the Brigade would be thankful to the public for their kind assistance.

Mr. Vincent thanked the Ambulance Brigade for the honour they had done him and spoke in high terms of the excellent active work of the Hindu division of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The dramatic performance was a great success.

BILLIMORA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DONATION OF RS. 20,000 FOR BUILDING

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, joint Sursuba, performs to-day at Billimora the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a building for the girls' school there. Emulating the generosity of his townsmen Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Shapurji Tata, who recently gave away over Rs. 60,000 for a building for the boys' school, Mr. Kesarichand Bhanabhai has now come forward with an offer of Rs. 20,000 for erecting a building for the girls' school, which in recognition of his munificent gift will be named after him.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The indications of the storm in the Arabian Sea are less marked to-day owing either to the disturbance having moved away in some westerly direction or having weakened. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma; local rain in Upper Burma and Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, the Central Provinces and south of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Lashio one; Cherrapunji sixteen; Dibrugarh three; Tezpur one and a half; Mymensingh one and Nagpur three-quarters.

The temperature is high from Gujarat to Central Bengal and Deesa reports a maximum of 119 degrees, the highest temperature recorded this year.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country and a decrease in the south of the Peninsula.

CERVANTES.

THE "SPACIOUS TIMES" OF PHILIP II.

All the world holds in honour the name of the great Cervantes, the 300th anniversary of whose death fell on April 23rd, but nowhere outside his own land has this illustrious genius met with such constant love as amongst the countrymen of Shakespeare, writes "The Times." The two men were like in many respects—most, perhaps in this, that both had in an unsurpassed degree the supreme power of breathing the right Promethean fire into the creatures of their fancy. Shakespeare and Cervantes could not have been all they were, had not their lot been cast in the "spacious times" in which they lived.

Cervantes was born in 1547, the year after Luther and Cortes died, and the year in which Charles V. seemed to shatter for ever the resistance of the German Protestants at Muhlberg. He grew up amongst a generation which had come to manhood before the first mutterings of the Reformation, to which the conquest of Granada and the discovery of the New World, were fresh in memory, and the Renaissance, the invention of printing, and even the fall of Constantinople were not remote. And throughout the vast and sudden changes which swept away the foundations of the medieval world and laid those of modern Europe, Spain had played, and was yet to play, the most conspicuous part. Cervantes himself fought gallantly at Lepanto, and was excommunicated for his excess of zeal in victualling the Great Armada. He saw Philip II, King of England, King of Portugal, and of the immense Portuguese possessions overseas, and almost master of France, and he lived to see all the vast designs which seemed on the point of making Spain mistress of the world perish, and the kingdom far advanced on the path of decay.

Cervantes was wounded in three places at Lepanto and his left hand permanently maimed "for the glory of the right." He loved, to his life's end, to speak of the part he took in "the most famous occasion which either the ages past or present have seen, nor may the times to come look for the like." After some four years of honourable soldiering, he was taken prisoner by a Barbary corsair on his voyage home, and spent five years more as a captive in Algiers. Many incidents in "Don Quixote" such as the lifelike account of the grappling of two galleys, and the whole story of the captive, bear the stamp of these experiences. It was not until in 1605 that he awoke one morning and found himself famous with a fame that is not dimmed. He had printed the First Part of Don Quixote; the Second Part followed 10 years later, and the "Novelas Ejemplares," which are quite as good in their way, in 1613. They are the writings on which his fame rests.

DON QUIXOTE AND SANCHO PANZA.

All sorts of opinions have been expressed as to the object of "Don Quixote." Cervantes himself alleges that he wrote it to lead men "utterly to abhor the fabulous, impertinent, and extravagant books of chivalry." But that is only his fun. Nobody, except a theologian, ever soaked himself with a whole literature which he loathed, and Cervantes knew these "extravagant" books through and through. The innkeeper relates how when the reapers sought shelter from the midday heats and one read aloud out of these books to his fellows they listened with a pleasure that "hindered a thousand hoary hairs," and he himself declares that he would rather have one of his sons burned than one of his beloved romances, which he much preferred to the real histories, he had, and believed to be perfectly true. As if, he says, the Lords of the Privy Council would permit lies to be printed! Cervantes had not the innkeeper's faith in Privy Councillors but we fancy that he did not love book of chivalry less. Frankly, we believed he had very much the same object as Harry Fielding when he wrote "Tom Jones," or the Rev. Lawrence Sterne when he composed "Tristram Shandy"—the object of amusing himself and his readers, and of winning fame and a little money. Of fame he never doubted; he had a noble assurance that his work was good and would endure. "I have merited to be in the press, in all or most nations of the world," says his hero. "Thirty thousand volumes of my history have been printed, and thirty thousand millions more are like to be, if Heaven permit."

Cervantes is as careless about his plots as any of the great Elizabethans, though he shows in more than one place that he knew what a good plot ought to be. While many of his incidents—the balsam of Fierabras, for instance, and the adventure of the fulling-mills—are in the richest vein of humour, others are crude, and the "infinite bastings" of the Don, as he himself intimates, are somewhat brutal. It is in his male characters, great and small, that his glory lies, and in the countless pictures that he draws with a few easy strokes of the life amidst which he lived. Don Quixote and Sancho are the only portraits in his gallery which are carefully finished. The rest are sketches, but where the subjects are men they are sketches that live and move and have their being. Critics will always differ about Don Quixote himself. That he was a noble, simple gentleman, brave as the lion who turned its tail to him, generous, courteous, and kindly, everybody sees. That he was stark mad is not less manifest. But how far did he really believe in his illusion. Was he (it is painful to ask) always quite sincere? What does Cil Hamete Benengeli mean to insinuate when he affirms that the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance did not place a full faith in the truth of his own errantry until the Duke and Duchess fooled him by treating him like the knight errants of his books? What by the statement that on his death-bed he confessed to having invented a certain adventure because he had read others like it? What, above all are we to think of the Don's whisper to Sancho, after Sancho had invented his enormous fib for the Duchess about his play with the seven shegoat stars? "Since you will have us believe all that you have seen in heaven, I pray you believe all that I saw in Montesinos's cave and I say no more." The suggestion that the high-strung visionary at times doubted of himself is very subtle, but that "I say no more" goes further and almost savours of deceit. Probably Cervantes's view of the Don's character varied with his own mood.

SANCHO THE PEASANT.

If there is some uncertainty about this and other aspects of the character of Don Quixote, there is none about that of Sancho. He is the finest and the most complete peasant portrait in all literature. Nobody but Shakespeare and Cervantes could have drawn him, and Shakespeare might have been proud of him. Only those who have fathomed the peasant mind, and the Southern peasant mind at that, can see how wonderful the portrait is. Sancho's ignorance, credulity, cowardice, gluttony, sloth, and shameless mendacity; his shrewdness, his avarice, his patience, his deep love of wife and daughter, his fatherly pride, and his pride that he and his come of an old stock, his garrulity, his inbred good manners, his charity, his fidelity, and his strong affection for the master whom he deludes, cheats, admires, and venerates, are indicated with inimitable force and power. He may stand alongside of Dogberry—was not he too "Warner of a Confratriety" and did he not wear a gown?—or of Juliet's Nurse, and not be ashamed. Nothing larger and more human has ever been put on paper. He is a low type? Yes, but he is the type of millions, the image of the common man, as he has lived and toiled, as he has laughed and wept and suffered amidst his simple joys and sorrows for many hundreds of years. See how the great artist has painted him; with what a breadth and firmness, with what keen insight, with what tolerance and what tender humour! Once only does Sancho rise above himself—in the blessing on "him that invented sleep; the cloak that covers all human thoughts, the food that slakes hunger, the water that quencheth thirst. . . . the balance and weight that equals the King to the shepherd, the fool to the sage." Cervantes excuses this noble outburst in the mouth of a rude peasant, and perhaps it needs excuse there. Yet the thought is common; the imagery simple, and none knows how to prize "sore labour's bath" more than the labourer.

COMPARISON WITH VELASQUEZ.

The minor personages in "Don Quixote" and most of those in the "Moral Tales"—which would now be deemed more entertaining than "exemplary"—are drawn with the same largeness of conception and the same sureness of touch. The simplicity of the means by which they are clothed with life and motion is almost more startling than the skill with which the Don himself and his immortal Squire are worked up. The figures are endless. The whole canvas is crowded with them, and all of them stand out from it solid, real, and human, as those of Velasquez. He was the true heir of Cervantes. The same manliness, the same royal breadth of manner, the same superb realism which goes to the heart of things undisturbed and untrammelled by detail, the same wide sympathy with all that is human, the same vigour of conception and warmth of colouring are common to the greatest of Spanish prose writers and the greatest of Spanish painters. Sancho and Sancho's grandfathers, whose taste for wine was so delicate, would have been at home amongst *los borrachos*, or with the smiths in Vulcan's forge. The man who painted the Berlin "Don Alessandro del Borro" certainly could have painted Falstaff—just as Cervantes would have hevelled in him and as the father of Monipodio would have taken Bardolph and Dame Quickly to his bosom. They are but Northern and Protestant varieties of the great *genus* to which the swaggering housebreakers and the devout old procuresses of Seville, with their statue of the Madonna and their candles to the saints, also belong.

And note the admirable setting of many of these figures. Read the picture of Don Quixote's home and daily life with his housekeeper and his niece. See how it proclaims the man. Or take Don Diego de Miranda's house with its coat of arms (though but in rough stone) over the door, with its plenty and solid comfort, its six dozen books, some of religion and some of history (which the squaire preferred), with its orderly ways, like those of a Carthusian convent, its kindly hospitality and its mistress as eager to show what she could do for an honoured guest as Mrs. Bennet when she had Bingley and Mr. Darcy to dinner. The picture is as true and pleasant, though not so amusing, as that of Justice Shallow at his home in Gloucestershire. The den of thieves where Monipodio rules is even finer. The sordid accessories give astonishing reality to the story.

THE WOMEN OF CERVANTES.

There are no finished portraits of women by Cervantes as there are few, save of Royal ladies, by Velasquez. There are little touches about some of the vignettes of his female personages which show the hand of the master, but most of them are uninteresting. Teresa Panza is an exception. She is as true to life as her husband. She is a first-rate gossip and scandalmonger as her inimitable letter to Sancho shows. She has sound common sense on matters within her knowledge, and her one revolt—an admirable scene—is caused by his intention to marry their daughter out of her degree and make a countess of her. And how wise and pleasant is her conception of a happy family life! She is for Juan Tocho, the neighbour's son whom they know well. "We shall have him always with us," she pleads, "and we shall be all one—parents, sons, grandsons, and sons-in-law—and God's peace and blessing will always be amongst us." No wonder the peoples in whom this ideal still lingers emigrate with reluctance. The half Oriental position of women in Spain and the nature of his own domestic life were probably amongst the causes which restricted the masterpieces of Cervantes almost entirely to the less interesting half of creation. When we think of the crowd of tender and gracious figures that Shakespeare has given us, so delicately moulded, so different in their womanliness yet all such women, we can measure the loss which the absence of ladies from his stage is to the Spaniard.

"Don Quixote" is amongst the rare examples of a splendid success won by an author in advanced age after many years of failure. When the Second Part appeared he was 68. He had only a year to live, but he worked on gallantly and cheerfully to the very end. On April 19, 1916, he wrote the dedication of his last book to his patron the Conde de Lemos. "Yesterday," he says, "they gave me Extreme Unction and to-day I am writing this. The time is short." And so with tranquil resignation in his great heart he bade farewell to the friends he had cherished and to the life he had known with all its charms and graces "content to pass into the other." Of his masterpiece the words of the licentiate Carrasco have remained true for three hundred years. "Children handle it youths read it, men understand it, and old men praise it." It has many faults; but it stands for all time amongst the great books of the world.

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CONSCIENCE MEN AS OUTLAWS.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING ON THE CITIZEN'S DUTY.

The first case of a single man with a conscientious objection to military service, both combatant and non-combatant, was argued on April 18 before Justices Darling, A. T. Lawrence, and Avory. Arguments were addressed to the Court on an order calling upon the Central Tribunal under the Military Service Act to show cause why a decision they had given on the application of a conscientious objector named Frank Lloyd Parton, a law student, should not be quashed, and the Tribunal ordered to hear the applicant personally.

Mr. Parton, in his affidavit, said he appealed for absolute exemption at his local Tribunal, who granted him exemption from combatant service. He appealed to the Appeal Tribunal at Guildford, who confirmed the decision of the local Tribunal, but gave special leave to appeal to the Central Tribunal. He appealed to the Central Tribunal to be heard in person. The Central Tribunal did not accede to that request, and wrote telling him he was exempted from combatant service if within 21 days he undertook some ambulance work.

Sir F. E. Smith, for the Crown, said the question was whether the applicant was entitled as a matter of right to be heard personally before the Central Tribunal.

PROTECTION BY FORCE.

Mr. Justice Avory wanted a definition of non-combatant service.

Sir F. E. Smith: It would be difficult to give a full list of the departments of non-combatant service in connection with the Army. They included: Work at the base, clerical work, ambulance work, and certain branches of the Army Service Corps.

Mr. Douglas Hogg (for the conscientious objector) suggested that the procedure adopted by the Central Tribunal resulted in an injustice. Mr. Parton had no opportunity of being heard orally before the Tribunal or of knowing on what materials the appeal had been adjudged.

Mr. Justice Darling: Can you tell me how such a person can reconcile it with his conscience to take advantage of the laws which protect life and property, which depend entirely on force, and are administered by Judges who depend on the police and, in the last resort, on the Army?

Counsel said his intellectual attainments did not enable him to answer that question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling: The real conscientious objector ought to be an outlaw. But so far from being an outlaw he is to have special privileges.

His Lordship added that when a man conscientiously objected to killing people the Act provided that he could be given conditional exemption on the condition that he did non-combatant work of use to his country. He may have conscientious objection to going anywhere where he would not have a fire in his bedroom. (Laughter.)

OBLIGATIONS OF SERVICE.

This young man, said Mr. Justice Darling in giving judgment, seems to have a conscientious objection to serving the State in any shape or form. The Central Tribunal were not bound to hear the man's arguments orally, and had acted quite legitimately in the course they adopted. No injustice had been done to the applicant, and the rule he had obtained to enable the matter to be argued before that Court would be discharged. On the applicant's claim for absolute exemption, Mr. Justice Darling added that he did not think he was entitled to that. He had no other claim except as a conscientious objector. The obligation in the Act was an obligation to military service not necessarily combatant, and his Lordship thought the meaning of the Legislature was that conscientious objectors should not be totally exempted from every kind of service. The Tribunal Court simply exempted a man from combatant service without saying more, or it might grant exemption conditionally upon a person being engaged on some other work useful to the State. The Tribunal had not the power to exempt a conscientious objector from all forms of military service.

The other justices agreeing the rules were accordingly discharged with costs.

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IN A FRENCH MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The big bell of the hospital clanged three times. In happier days it had summoned children to school, but now it heralded the approach of the ambulances, and warned us to be ready, writes a Nurse in the "Daily Chronicle."

A few moments more, and the orderlies are placing the stretchers in a long line down the middle of the ward. A white-coated doctor enters, examines the label tied in each man's buttonhole, asks a few brief questions, and goes to the next ward. We work away busily, remove soil-stained clothing and bloodstained bandages, and soon what a transformation! It is difficult to believe that these clean, cheerful patients are the same blue-coated, mud-caked men who were brought to us less than one short hour ago!

Some of them are enjoying a second basin of steaming soup, others puff away contentedly at the ubiquitous cigarette. Here is one watching while the contents of his pockets are turned out by an orderly, before the clothes are taken away to be cleaned and disinfected; another is asking how soon I shall have time to write to his wife. "As soon as the doctor has seen you all, and we get you comfortably bandaged," and he settles down in bed with a sigh of satisfaction. There are some who lie with closed eyes and pain-drawn brows; but in most cases the pathetic look of endurance on each face has given way to one of content. The weeks of untiring watching in the trenches the sharp engagement the long, painful journey to hospital, even the pain of the wound, all are for the time forgotten in the enjoyment of long-denied comforts and pleasant and peaceful surroundings.

How patient they all are, even those who are most maimed! They never complain, and are so grateful for anything one does for them.

"NOT ALL BAD."

It is visiting day, and a French lady comes into the ward, leading by the hand a little boy. His father belongs to the famous Vingtieme Corps, now known as "the regiment that saved Verdun." The child has heard someone say that one patient in this ward is a German, and asking in a whisper which it is, he trots up to the bed. Standing on tiptoe, he gently strokes the rough face. "You won't try to hurt my daddy any more now, will you?" he says, in a coaxing voice. "Say you'll not be wicked any more." The man, who is evidently in pain, opens his eyes and smiles. He does not understand the language, but the action is eloquent, and taking the child's hand, he presses it to his lips, while a far-away look comes into his eyes. "My own little boy—just the same age," he says; and his eyes close again.

There is silence for a moment then, "They are not all bad, even Germans," says a sergeant in the next bed. "I remember before this last attack, we'd been in the same trenches for weeks, and at last we got to feel quite friendly to the chaps in the trenches opposite. In the evenings, when the firing had ceased, we would throw cigarettes over to each other, and sometimes we'd even have a friendly chat. There was one fellow in our company whose home was in the invaded territory, so he was very anxious about his wife, and knew that she, too, would be worrying for news of him. So one day he wrote a letter to her, and addressed it, and that evening, when we heard the Saxon's friendly whistle, he called out and asked them if they knew the village he named. One of them did and promised to deliver the note when they returned from the trench to camp. As it happened, on the way he got wounded, and one of the first things he thought of when he was picked up was to ask one of his comrades to redeem his promise for him. So the wife got the letter all right, and in time was able to send an answer to her husband—that was how we heard the story."

HEROIC DEED.

When I entered the ward to-day there was an unwonted air of excitement and I was greeted with the news that our "enfant de troupe," a lad of 20, was "down" for the Military Cross. Presently I persuaded him to tell me the story, and with boyish pride he described how he had led a bombing party into the front trench of the enemy. Then, single-handed, he had captured a mitrailleuse, and turned it with deadly effect upon the foe as they fled panic-stricken before the French onslaught.

It was almost impossible to realise that this seemingly hardened soldier, whose eyes blazed with courage as he re-lived the scene, was the same lad whom I had seen only a day or two before, unnerved with pain, sobbing for his dead mother. "If only she were here to nurse me, I think I could bear it better," he had whispered, and I instinctively felt that it was the spirit of that mother which had inspired her son to dare and do so nobly.

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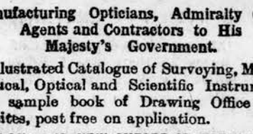

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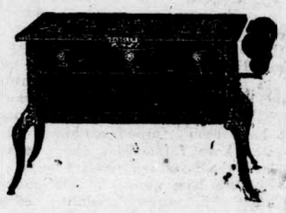

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